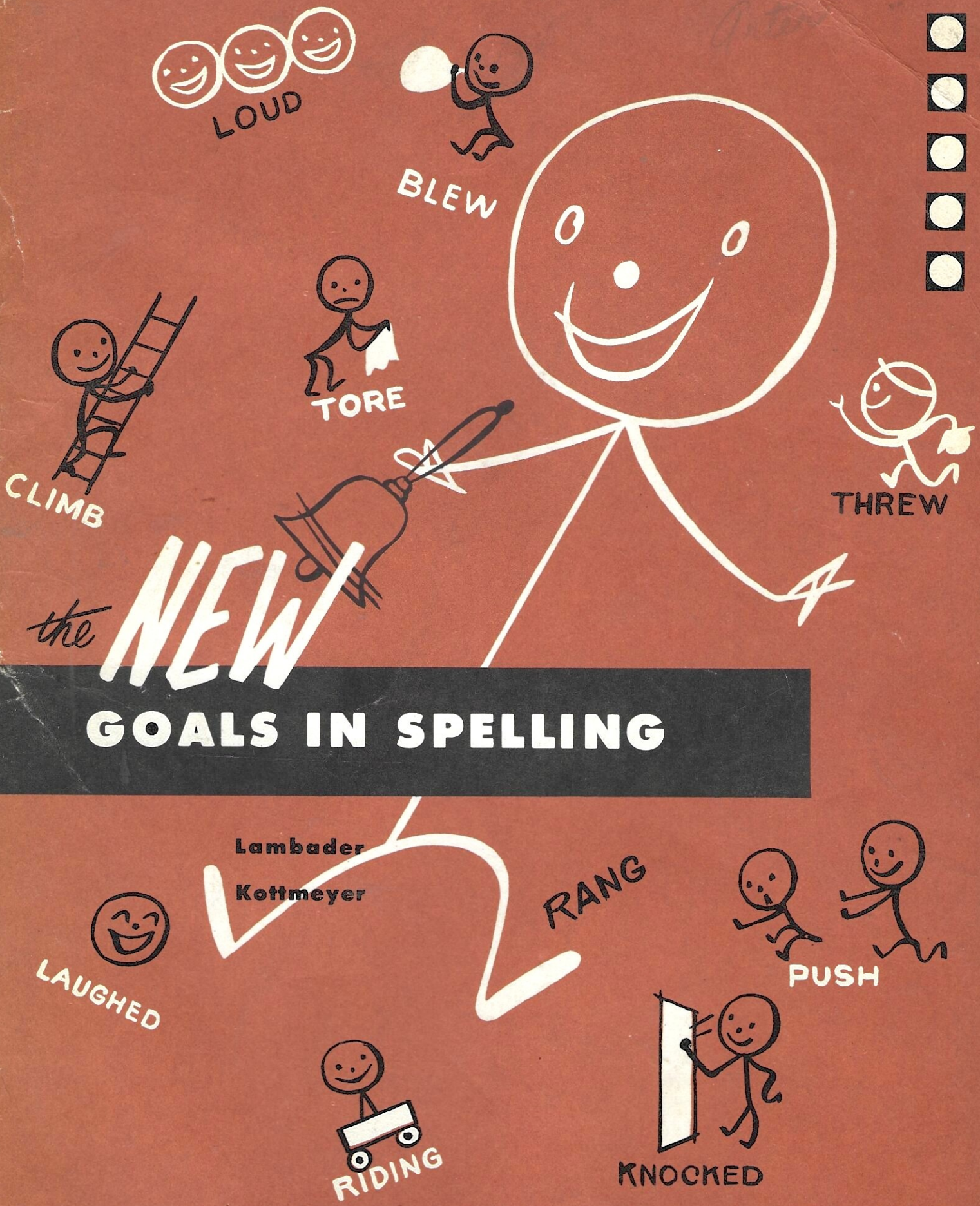

the NEW GOALS IN SPELLING

Lambader
Kottmeyer

WEBSTER PUBLISHING COMPANY
ST. LOUIS • ATLANTA • DALLAS • PASADENA

TO THE TEACHER

The second, third, and fourth grade spelling program has been designed to develop in pupils basic spelling skills as well as familiarity with a highly useful spelling vocabulary. In Grade Five these basic spelling skills are reviewed and extended. This workbook is a teaching device, and requires the guidance of the teacher so that pupils do not merely memorize the spelling of the 480 new words and 120 review words here presented, but rather that they strengthen and continue to develop spelling skills which will be useful with all words.

Arrangement of Material

This book contains thirty-six units, with every sixth unit a review of the five foregoing units. Each regular unit presents sixteen new words and four review words from the spelling lists of preceding grades.

The first of the five daily activities provides for the introduction and study of the week's words; the second day gives opportunity to review phonetic and structural principles through application in writing the week's words. The third activity is the mid-week trial test; the fourth gives opportunity to study misspelled words or to do additional work; and the fifth day is the final test of the week's words.

Organization and Content

The first five units are a review of some basic phonetic and structural principles which have been taught in the preceding grades. The first unit reviews the short vowel sounds; the second, the two common long vowel patterns; the third, other vowel spellings (*ou, ow, ay, oo, a* before *r*); the fourth, the consonant blends (*sh, ch, th, wh, ng*); the fifth, the common word endings (*d, ed, s, es, ing*) with doubled final consonants and dropped final *e.*

After these skill-review units, each unit centers attention upon a new or review phonetic or structural principle. The review words in each unit are usually selected to illustrate and provide examples of the principles which are being reviewed or presented. These may include phonetic elements — the final *y* spelling of the *i* sound; various spellings of the *k* sound; vowels before *r*; the *qu* combination; the *ou* and *ow* spellings; the *ōō* and *o͝o*; doubled consonants; long vowel word patterns; silent letters; etc. They may deal with compounds, syllabication methods, endings, prefixes, suffixes, contractions, proofreading, alphabetizing, formation of plurals, past tense, participial forms, homonyms, antonyms, synonyms, etc.

The fourth day's activity in each unit will, for many pupils, consist of studying the words they misspelled on the trial test. Suggestions are made in each unit for additional activity at this time by pupils who learn to spell easily and have no errors in their trial tests.

In addition to the usual dictionary section in the back of the book, each unit features the "Dictionary Helps" as a study aid. Words in the "Dictionary Helps" are those which are difficult, which illustrate phonetic or structural principles, which have several meanings, or with which illustrations can profitably be used to enhance meanings. Teachers will find it profitable to give guidance to pupils in going through the "Dictionary Helps." They review many principles previously taught and give teachers occasion to develop further word analysis skills.

Phonetic Spelling and Diacritical Marks

The "Dictionary Helps" are designed to help pupils learn to use a dictionary. In the second and third grade spelling program, which includes alphabetizing and systematic phonetic training, pupils were given a readiness program for the dictionary skills, especially for phonetic spelling and diacritical marking. This training was extended in Grade Four, and is developed further in Grade Five.

The diacritical marking in this workbook has been simplified in order to reduce the number of symbols the child has to learn. Some of the finer distinctions among the vowel sounds and their symbols are not made. The *schwa* (ə) is used to represent the unstressed vowel sounds indicated in the table below. To understand what a schwa sound is, the pupil should simply understand that the schwa represents the *e* sound in *open* or the *i* sound in *pencil,* no matter which vowel is used in the spelling.

ă (hat)	ŏ (hot)	ə represents
ā (face)	ō (go)	a in *about*
ä (army)	ô (off, law)	e in *taken*
â (dare)	ōō (moon)	i in *pencil*
	o͝o (foot, push)	o in *lemon*
ĕ (bed)		u in *circus*
ē (be)	oi (oil)	
ē (term)	ou (out)	
		th (thin)
ĭ (in)	ŭ (cup)	~~th~~ (this)
ī (ice)	ū (use)	

The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Scott, Foresman and Company, publishers of the *Thorndike—Barnhart Junior Dictionary,* for permission to use diacritical markings and to adapt definitions.

MAY B. LAMBADER WILLIAM KOTTMEYER

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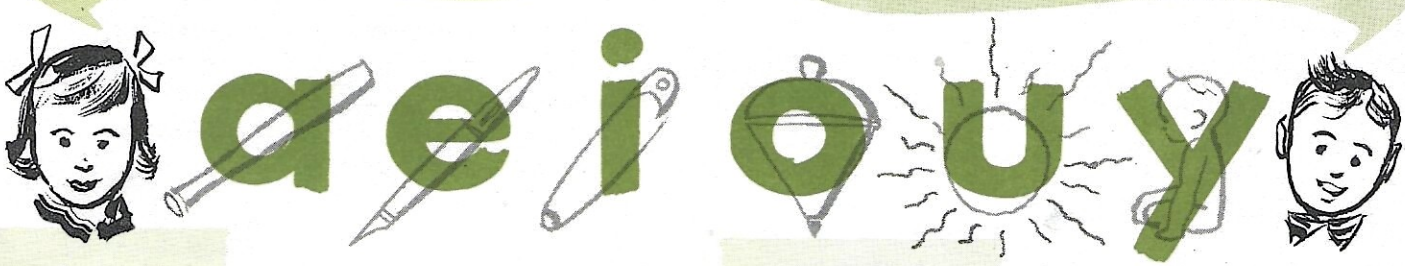
Vowels have "long" and "short" sounds. You can hear the short sounds in these words.

The letter y is sometimes a consonant, sometimes a vowel. It is a vowel in baby.



bid	_ bid	jolly	_ jolly
cast	_ cast	lack	_ lack
chest	_ chest	net	_ net
ditch	_ ditch	odd	_ odd
drug	_ drug	rush	_ rush
film	_ film	struck	_ struck
flash	_ flash	swell	_ swell
golf	_ golf	trust	_ trust

Review Words belt past pump smell

When there is only one vowel inside a short word or syllable, the vowel is usually *short*. The short vowel sounds are those you see and hear in the words in the picture.

The y is often a vowel, too. Usually it is a vowel when it follows a consonant at the end of a word in words like baby, busy, country, plenty, etc. It is a consonant in words like yard, yellow, you, etc.

When you study words, say them slowly. Listen to the sound of each letter. See if the word is spelled the way you expect it to be spelled. If it is, you will easily remember the spelling. If it is not, notice *how* the spelling is different. Then you will also remember the spelling more easily.

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say each word of the word list after your teacher. Then write the word on the line be-

side it. Say the word to yourself as you write it. Try to write as well as the written words in the book.

3. Study the review words and the "Dictionary Helps." In which way are all the vowels alike in the new and review words? Which word has two vowel sounds? Which words have doubled consonants? In which words does **ck** spell the **k** sound?

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the new and review words that have short **a** sounds (ă).

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write those that have the short **e** sound (ĕ).

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

3. Write those that have the short **i** sound (ĭ).

_____ _____

_____

4. Write those that have the short **o** sound (ŏ).

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write those that have the short **u** sound (ŭ).

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

6. Fill in the missing words from the spelling list.

They _____ us to come to the party.

He _____ the stone into the pond.

The doctor cured him with a _____.

She is a _____ friend.

Seven is an _____ number.

He put new _____ into the camera.

The batter _____ out.

We always _____ honest people.

Father likes to play _____.

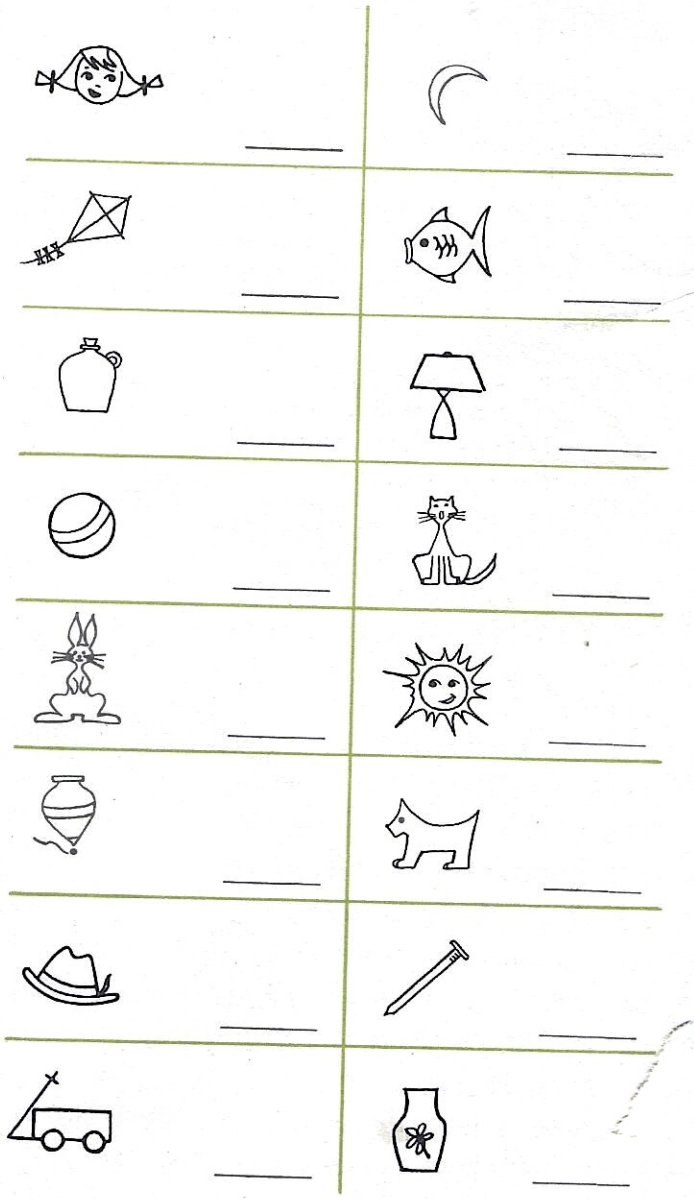
At noon we _____ home.

c Trial Test, Page 78

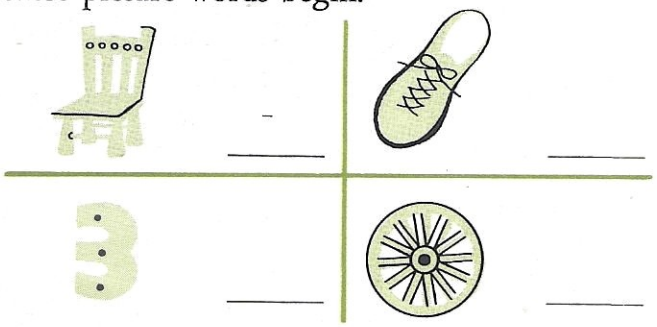
d Reviewing What You Have Learned

1. If you missed words on the trial test, use part of this time to study them. Use the study helps on the inside back cover.

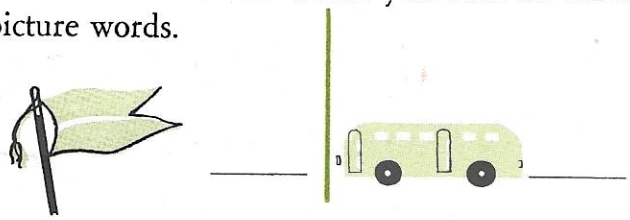
2. Each of these picture words begins with a consonant sound. Write on the lines the consonant with which the picture word begins.

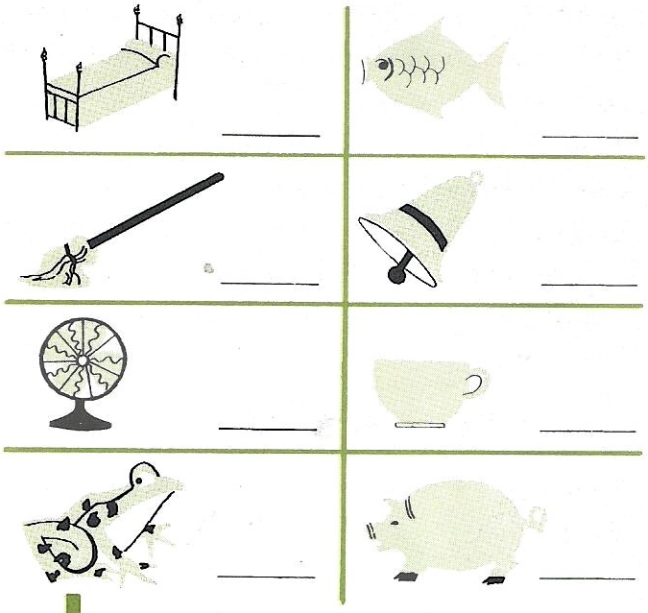


3. The **sh, ch, th,** and **wh** are also consonant sounds. Write the consonant sound with which these picture words begin.



4. Write the vowels which you hear in these picture words.





e Final Test, Page 88

Dictionary Helps

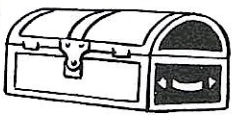
The dictionary shows that a vowel is short by this mark.

- **bid** (bĭd) 1. Order: The general *bids* his army charge. 2. Invite: They *bid* us to come to their party. 3. Tell: He *bids* us good-bye. 4. Offer to pay a price: He *bids* $5 for the chair.

The dictionary shows pronunciation by spelling words the way they sound. The c often spells the k sound.

- **cast** (kăst) 1. To throw: He *cast* the stone into the water. 2. A throw: He made a *cast* of 30 feet. 3. Something formed or molded: The dentist made a *cast* of his teeth. 4. Actors in a play: There were five boys in the *cast*.

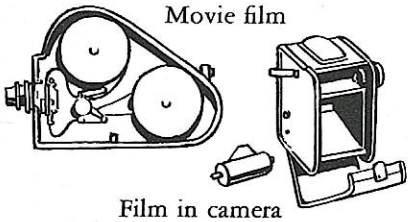
Chest



Storage chest

- **chest** (chĕst) 1. The part of the body between the neck and the waist. 2. A large box with a lid to hold things.

- **drug** (drŭg) 1. Something which makes a change in the body when taken. A drug which helps the body is a medicine. A drug which harms the body is a poison. 2. To give something which causes sleep: His enemy *drugged* the coffee.

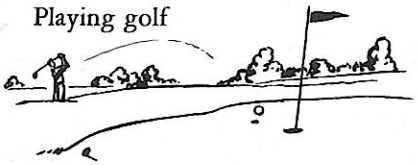


Movie film

Film in camera

- **film** (fĭlm) 1. A thin coating: There was a thin *film* of oil over the pond. 2. A sheet covered with something that is changed by light, used to make pictures: He put new *film* into his camera. 3. A movie: We saw a good travel *film*.

Playing golf



- **golf** (gŏlf) A game played by hitting a ball with clubs. The player hits the ball into holes, using as few strokes as possible.

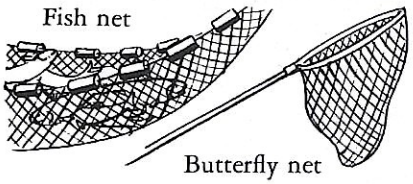
The y has a short i sound in jolly.

- **jolly** (jŏl′ ĭ) Merry; cheerful: He is a *jolly* friend.

The ck often spells the k sound at the end of words and syllables.

- **lack** (lăk) Being without: There is a *lack* of food in some countries. He *lacks* strength to get well.
- **net** (nĕt) Thread, string, rope, etc., tied together to leave openings.

Fish net



Butterfly net

Some words have double consonants. You hear the sound of only one.

- **odd** (ŏd) 1. Left over, or extra: You may keep the *odd* pennies. He does *odd* jobs. Here is an *odd* sock. 2. Numbers that cannot be evenly divided by 2: 1,3,5,7, and 9 are *odd* numbers. 3. Strange; unusual: He is an *odd* looking man.

Long Vowel Sounds

Words often have long vowel sounds when two vowels are together. The second vowel is usually silent.

beat
paid
pie

aim
_ aim _____
cheer
_ cheer _____
claim
_ claim _____
roar
_ roar _____
scream
_ scream _____
screen
_ screen _____
speed
_ speed _____
straight
_ straight _____

Words often have long vowel sounds when they end in vowel-consonant-e. The e is silent.

pipe
vote
safe

file
_ file _____
frame
_ frame _____
hose
_ hose _____
pride
_ pride _____
range
_ range _____
stage
_ stage _____
tile
_ tile _____
trail
_ trail _____

Review Words beef heat plain prize

When we see two vowels together in a word, we expect to hear a *long* vowel sound when we say the word. The long vowel sounds are the "names" of the letters — **a, e, i, o, u.** We usually hear the name of the first vowel. The second vowel is usually silent. Study the words in the first part of the picture above.

Many words with long vowel sounds end with a vowel, a consonant, and **e.** We usually hear the name of the first vowel. The **e** at the end is silent. Study the words in the second part of the picture.

When you hear a long vowel sound in a word that you are learning to spell, look for one of these ways to make vowel sounds long.

These are not spelling rules. Not all long vowel words are spelled in these two ways. But when a long vowel word is spelled differently, notice *how* it is different. Then you will remember the spelling more easily.

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation on the last page with you.
2. Say each word of the word list after your teacher. Then write the word on the line beside it. Say the word to yourself as you write it. Try to write the words as well as the written words in the book.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps." In which way are all the vowels alike in the new and review words?

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the new and review words that have the vowels ai together. Draw lines through the silent vowels.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

2. Write the words in which ee are together.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the words in which ea are the vowels together. Draw lines through silent vowels.

_____ _____

4. Write the vowel-consonant-e words that have the long i sound (ī).

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write the vowel-consonant-e words that have the ā and ō sounds.

_____ _____

_____

6. Write twice the word that rhymes with more.

_____ _____

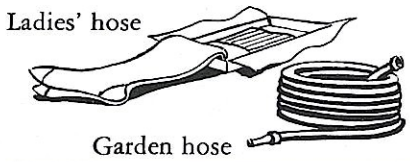
7. The dictionary respells words as they sound

Dictionary Helps

This is the dictionary mark to show that a vowel sound is long.

The dictionary shows no silent letters here.

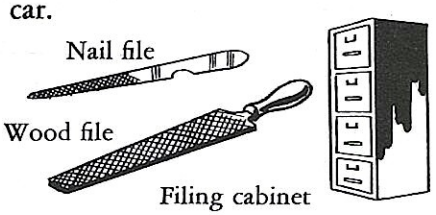
- **file** (fīl) 1. A place to keep papers in order. 2. A row of people or things: The men marched in single *file*. 3. A steel tool to make things smooth. 4. To make smooth with a file: To *file* metal.



s often spells the z sound.

- **hose** (hōz) 1. Stockings: Jane has new silk *hose*. 2. A tube that will bend, used to run water or other liquids from one place to another: We watered the garden with a *hose*.

- **pride** (prīd) Thinking much of what you are or what you own: He takes great *pride* in his new car.

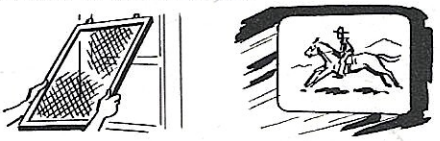


g sometimes spells the j sound.

- **range** (rānj) 1. A row: A mountain *range*. 2. Land for grazing: The cattle are out on the *range*. 3. A place to do shooting: A rifle *range*. 4. A cooking stove: Mother bakes on a *range*.

c often spells the k sound.

- **screen** (skrēn) 1. A covered frame that hides things: We hang our clothes behind a *screen*. 2. Woven wire: Our window *screens* keep flies out. 3. Place on which movies are shown: They have a new *screen* at the theatre.



The gh is usually silent.

- **straight** (strāt) 1. Without a curve: A *straight* road. 2. Without turning aside: He went *straight* to school. 3. Honest: He told a *straight* story. 4. In good order: Set the chairs and table *straight*.
- **tile** (tīl) 1. A flat piece of baked clay: The *tiles* on the wall are broken. 2. To put in tile: The builder *tiled* the kitchen.
- **trail** (trāl) 1. Follow behind: The hunter *trailed* the bear. 2. Track or smell: The wolf followed the deer's *trail*. 3. Path in rough country: The scout followed the *trail* to the West.

to show you how to say them. Write the correct spelling for these dictionary spellings.

(ām) _____

(trāl) _____

(chēr) _____

(tīl) _____

(klām) _____

(stāj) _____

(skrēm) _____

(rānj) _____

(strāt) _____

8. Write the word that means:

stockings _____

a place to act _____

not crooked _____

woven wire _____

shout in fear _____

c Trial Test, Page 78

d Reviewing What You Have Learned

1. If you missed words on the trial test, use part of this time to study them. Use the study helps on the inside back cover.

2. Each of these picture words has a long vowel sound and is spelled with two vowels together. Fill in the missing vowels.

l____af

p____e

f____et

b____at

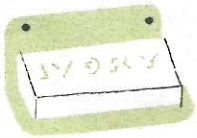
____ar

c____at

g____at

tr____in

n____il

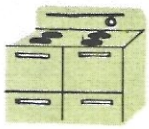


s____ap

3. Each of these picture words has a long vowel sound and is spelled with vowel-consonant-e. Fill in the missing vowels.

c____ke

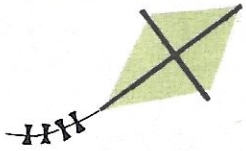
f____re



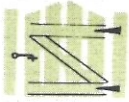
st____ve

p____pe

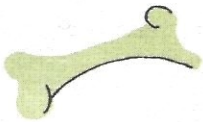
r____pe



k____te



g____te



b____ne

n____ne

f____ve

e Final Test, Page 88

ou { =ou in out, =ō in pour

ow { =ou in cow, =ō in low

oo { =o͞o in moon, =o͝o in foot

ay { =ā in say

ar { =ä in arm

amount _ amount _____	*bay* _ bay _____
bound _ bound _____	*delay* _ delay _____
sound _ sound _____	*railway* _ railway _____
pour _ pour _____	*bloom* _ bloom _____
though _ though _____	*good night* _ good night _____
crowd _ crowd _____	*understood* _ understood _____
shower _ shower _____	*harm* _ harm _____
shown _ shown _____	*carpet* _ carpet _____

Review Words *loud football choose farther*

a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y are vowels. But there are other vowel sounds. Here are some:

The ou often makes the vowel sound you hear in out. Sometimes the ou spells the vowel sound ō, as in pour.

The ow often spells the ou sound, as in cow. Like ou, the ow also spells the ō sound, as in low.

The oo spells two sounds. Sometimes oo spells the long sound you hear in moon. Sometimes it spells the short oo sound you hear in foot.

The ay usually spells the long a sound (ā) you hear in say.

The r changes many vowel sounds when it comes after the vowel. Notice how r changes the a sound in far.

The dictionary shows these sounds like this:

ou (out) as ou	oo (foot) as o͝o
ou (pour) as ō	oo (moon) as o͞o
ow (cow) as ou	ay (say) as ā
ow (low) as ō	a (far) as ä

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say each word of the word list after your

teacher. Then write the word on the line beside it. Say the word to yourself as you write it. Try to write the words as well as the written words in the book.

3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the new and review words in which the **ou** sound in **out** is spelled **ou.** Check with the "Dictionary Helps."

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write the words in which **ou** spells the ō sound.

_____ _____

3. Write the words in which **ow** spells the **ou** sound. Check with the "Dictionary Helps."

_____ _____

4. Write twice the word in which **ow** spells the ō sound.

_____ _____

5. Write the **oo** words. Mark the **oo** with o͝o or o͞o.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

6. Write the **ay** words. Write the compound word twice.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write the **ar** words. Draw lines between the syllables of words longer than one syllable.

_____ _____

_____

8. Write the words that mean the following:

sum _____

floor covering _____

make late _____

flower _____

hurt _____

light rain _____

many people _____

noise _____

jump _____

9. Add **d** or **ed** to **amount, bound, crowd, delay, harm, pour.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

10. Write the plural forms of **shower, railway, carpet, bay.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 78

d Reviewing What You Have Learned

1. If you missed words on the trial test, use part of this time to study them. Use the study helps on the inside back cover.

2. Fill the blanks with **ou** words.

Rain comes from the **(cl)** _____.

We plant seeds in the **(gr)** _____.

Today I **find.** Yesterday I **(f)** _____.

Sixteen ounces make a **(p)** _____.

A gun makes a **(l)** _____ noise.

Do not breathe through your **(m)** _____.

We are **(pr)** _____ of our flag.

Can you **(c)** _____ by tens?

3. Fill the blanks with **ay** words.

Do you like to **(pl)** _____ ball?

Can you (p) _____ your fare?

(L) _____ your head down.

After April comes (M) _____.

(S) _____ your words slowly.

4. Write these **ar** words.

5. Write these **ow** words.

6. Each of these picture words has an **oo** sound. Write the words in the blanks.

e **Final Test, Page 88**

Dictionary Helps

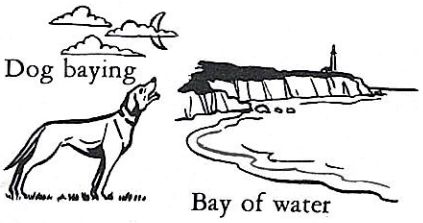
This mark (ə) is called a schwa. It shows the sound of e in open or the i in pencil. We use the schwa whenever any of the vowels have this sound. Some dictionaries mark each vowel with this sound in a separate way.

This is the accent mark. In words of two or more syllables it shows which syllable you say the hardest.

- **amount** (ə mount′) 1. To reach; to be the same as: Our bills *amount* to a hundred dollars. 2. Sum: What *amount* of money was given?

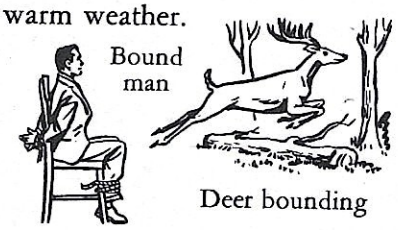
The dictionary shows that ay spells the ā sound.

- **bay** (bā) 1. Part of the sea reaching into the land. 2. To bark as a hound: The dogs *bayed* at the moon. 3. A stand made by a cornered animal: The deer stood at *bay* on the cliff. 4. Reddish-brown color: A *bay* horse.



This is the "long" oo, as in moon.

- **bloom** (blōōm) 1. A flower: A vase full of yellow *blooms*. 2. To grow flowers: Plants *bloom* in warm weather.



- **bound** (bound) 1. Having covers: The book is *bound* in red cloth. 2. Sure: This was *bound* to happen. 3. Tied: The boy's hands and feet were *bound* with rope. 4. Jump: The deer *bounded* through the trees.
- **crowd** (kroud) 1. Large number of people or things together. 2. Group; set: Our *crowd* has a club. 3. Press; cram: We *crowded* into the room.
- **shower** (shou′ ẽr) 1. Short fall of rain. 2. Anything like a fall of rain: *Shower* of tears; *shower* of sparks. 3. Shower bath: John took a *shower*.
- **sound** (sound) 1. What can be heard: The *sound* of a shot. 2. Make a noise: That *sounds* like thunder. 3. Seem: That rule *sounds* wrong. 4. Healthy and strong: He has a *sound* body. 5. Thorough; deep: She fell into a *sound* sleep.

Unit 4

Extra Consonant Sounds

share	share	clothing	clothing
shout	shout	forth	forth
selfish	selfish	health	health
charge	charge	neither	neither
cheap	cheap	whether	whether
chief	chief	whisper	whisper
pitch	pitch	whistle	whistle
ranch	ranch	awhile	awhile

Review Words cheese church tenth wheat

Like some vowels, some consonants work together to make a single sound. These extra consonant sounds are **sh, ch, th, wh,** and **ng.**

The **sh** sound is the sound you hear in **sheep, shoe,** and **fish. Sh** is not the sound of **s** and the sound of **h** put together. It is a single sound.

The **ch** sound is the one you hear in **chair, match,** and **watch.** The **ch** is also a single consonant sound.

The **th** spells two sounds which are almost alike. One **th** sound is the one you hear in **three, thimble,** and **thumb.** You do not use your voice to say this **th** sound. You do use your voice for the **th** sound in **the, this, that, them.** The dictionary shows this second **th** sound as ~~th~~.

The **wh** sound is really the **h** sound and the **w** sound put together. That is why the dictionary shows the sound as **hw.**

The **ng** is also a consonant sound (**sing, song, rang,** etc.).

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say each word of the word list after your

teacher. Then write the word on the line beside it. Say the word to yourself as you write it. Try to write as well as the written words in the book.

3. Study the review words and the "Dictionary Helps." How many meanings are given for **charge**? For **pitch**? What are the silent letters in **whistle**? In **pitch**? In **chief**?

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the words with these meanings:

a part _____

a loud cry _____

ask a price _____

leader _____

throw _____

farm _____

not either _____

speak softly _____

for some time _____

2. Write the new words that have the **sh** sound in them. Draw a ring around each **sh**.

_____ _____

_____

3. Write the new and review words that have the **ch** sound in them. Draw a ring around each **ch**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

4. Write the words that have the **th** sound in them. Draw a ring around each **th**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Dictionary Helps

g spells the j sound here.

- **charge** (chärj) 1. A load in a gun: The gun held a full *charge* of powder. 2. Having direction of: He is in *charge* of the workers. 3. Blame: He was *charged* with stealing. 4. To ask a price: He *charged* us a high price. 5. Give credit: Our grocer *charges* what we buy. 6. To attack: The soldiers *charged* the enemy.

Indian chief

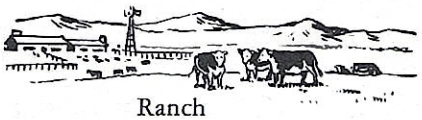
- **chief** (chēf) 1. Leader of a tribe: He is a *chief* of the desert Indians. 2. Highest; most important: Our *chief* work is farming.
- **forth** (fōrth) 1. Out; forward: An Indian came *forth* from behind the trees. 2. Away: Go *forth* into a new land.

Pitch pipe

Pitching a tent

The t is silent here.

- **pitch** (pĭch) 1. Throw: *Pitch* the ball. 2. Fix to the ground: The Boy Scouts *pitched* their tents. 3. Highness or lowness of sound: His voice has a high *pitch*. 4. Black stuff like tar to stop leaks: We put *pitch* in the cracks in the boat.
- **ranch** (rănch) 1. A big farm: Westerners raise cattle on their *ranches*. 2. A farm: Father owns a fruit *ranch* in California.



Ranch

This mark shows the sound of a long a before r. It is almost the same as ā.

- **share** (shâr) 1. A part of something that belongs to one person: Give him his *share* of the pie. 2. Give to others: He *shares* his money with the poor. 3. To take a part of: We all *shared* the playground.

Whistle

Notice that the dictionary shows the wh sound as hw. The t is silent.

- **whistle** (hwĭs′əl) 1. To make a clear high sound by blowing: The hunter *whistled* to his dog. 2. The sound made when you whistle: We heard a clear *whistle*. 3. An instrument to make whistling sounds.

5. Write those with the **wh** sound in them. Draw a ring around each **wh**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

6. **Forth** and **fourth** sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. They are *homonyms.*

He came **forth** (out) from the crowd.
He was the **fourth** (4th) batter.

Write **forth** or **fourth**:

A chick came _____ from the egg.
He sits in the _____ seat.

7. **Whether** and **weather** sound alike except for their beginning sounds. One begins with the **w** sound and one with the **hw** sound.

The **weather** is cold in winter.
I don't know **whether** to go or not.

Write **weather** or **whether**:

We will go _____ it rains or not.
We have good _____ for our picnic.

c Trial Test, Page 79

d Reviewing What You Have Learned

1. If you missed words on the trial test, use part of this time to study them. Use the study helps on the inside back cover.

2. Spell each of these **ch** picture words.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Add **ch** to fill in these words. Say the new words.

ri_____ ea_____ wit_____

mu_____ lat_____ cat_____

su_____ pat_____ _____ase

4. Add **sh** to fill in these words. Say the new words.

_____op _____ame _____ake

fi_____ di_____ _____ape

_____ut wi_____ _____ade

5. Add **th** to fill in these words. Say the new words.

_____ank _____ird _____en

_____em _____ose _____ick

_____ing _____at _____ink

6. Add **wh** to fill in these words. Say the new words.

_____at _____eel _____ere

_____en _____iff _____ile

_____ich _____y _____ip

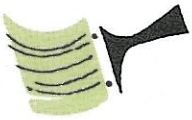
7. Spell each of these picture words.

_____

_____

_____

_____


_____

_____

e Final Test, Page 89

Word Endings

invited
_ invited _____

owned
_ owned _____

buying
_ buying _____

begged
_ begged _____

planned
_ planned _____

digging
_ digging _____

biggest
_ biggest _____

changing
_ changing _____

dining
_ dining _____

using
_ using _____

stocks
_ stocks _____

towels
_ towels _____

branches
_ branches _____

armies
_ armies _____

ladies
_ ladies _____

bodies
_ bodies _____

Review Words
laughed getting beginning covers

Spelling rules are hard to remember and they don't always work. These are not rules, but to spell well you should know that:

We change the forms of many verbs, or "doing" words, by adding d or ed and ing. But —

Sometimes we double the last, or final, consonant of words before we add ed, er, est, or ing. And —

Sometimes verbs end in e. When we change them to ing words, we usually drop the e before adding ing.

When we form plurals (more than one), we often add s or es to "name" words, or nouns. But —

When nouns end in y, we often change the y to i before adding es.

Look at the words at the top of the page. You can see how these words change when we add endings.

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say each word of the word list after your teacher. Then write the word on the line beside it. Notice which ending is added and how the word is changed.

3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

How many different meanings are shown for **stocks**? For **branches**? Which review words double the final consonant before **ing** is added?

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write **invite, own,** and **laugh.** Write the words again and add **d** or **ed** to each one.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write **buy.** Write it as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

3. Write **beg** and **plan.** Write them again and change them to **ed** words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Change **big** to **er** and **est** words.

_____ _____

5. Write **dig, get,** and **begin.** Write each one as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write **change, dine,** and **use.** Write each one as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write the plurals of **stock, towel, branch,** and **cover.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. Write **army, lady, body** and their plurals.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

9. Sometimes we double the final consonant of a word before adding **ed** or **ing.** Write the new and review words in which we do this.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

10. Sometimes we drop the final **e** of a verb before we add **ing.** Write the words in which we do this.

_____ _____

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 79

d Reviewing What You Have Learned

1. If you missed words on the trial test, use part of this time to study them. Use the study helps on the inside back cover.

2. Here are some words that you have studied before. In each one the final consonant is doubled before **ed** is added. Make **ed** words of the following:

fit _____

stop _____

slip _____

trip _____

ship _____

3. Here are more words you have studied before. In each one the final consonant is doubled before **ing** is added. Make **ing** words of the following:

hit _____

let _____

drop _____

run _____

sit _____

4. Here are more words you have had before. In each one, the final e drops out before **ing** is added. Make **ing** words of the following:

bite _____

close _____

hide _____

leave _____

lose _____

ride _____

5. Here are some nouns which end in y. In each one the y changes to i before **es** is added to form the plural. Write the plurals of these words:

pony _____

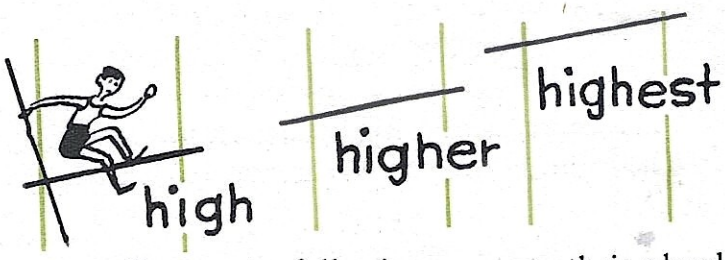
baby _____

story _____

party _____

family _____

city _____



6. Change the following nouns to their plural forms by adding **s** or **es**:

vote _____

wish _____

truck _____

brush _____

match _____

nurse _____

7. Change the following words to **er** and **est** words: **dark, large, late, small, high.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

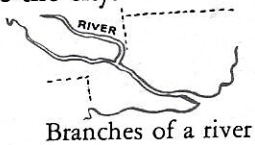
_____ _____

e **Final Test, Page 89**

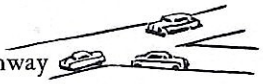
Dictionary Helps

- **branches** (brănch′ ĭz) Plural form of *branch.* 1. Parts of trees growing out from the trunks. 2. Parts of a main thing as branches are parts of trees: The *branches* of a river; the *branches* of a company. 3. Divides: The highway *branches* after you leave the city.

Tree branches



Branches of a river


Branching highway

- **dining** (dīn′ ĭng) Form of *dine.* 1. Eating dinner: We are *dining* at the hotel today. 2. The *dining* car on a train is the car in which meals are served. A *dining* room is a room in which meals are served.

Dining car

- **invited** (ĭn vīt′ əd) Past tense of *invite.* 1. Asked someone to go someplace or do something: Jack *invited* us to his party. 2. Attracted: The cool blue water *invited* us to go swimming.

ck spells the k sound.

- **stocks** (stŏks) Plural form of *stock.* 1. Things kept for sale: The store has large *stocks* of groceries. 2. Farm animals: Farmers fatten their *stock* for market. 3. Get a supply: The trapper *stocks* up for the long winter. 4. A part used as a handle: Rifle *stocks.*

Rifle stock

Unit 6 Review

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

• Unit 1	• Unit 2	• Unit 3	• Unit 4	• Unit 5
_ bid	_ aim	_ amount	_ share	_ invited
_ cast	_ cheer	_ bound	_ shout	_ owned
_ chest	_ claim	_ sound	_ selfish	_ buying
_ ditch	_ roar	_ pour	_ charge	_ begged
_ drug	_ scream	_ though	_ cheap	_ planned
_ film	_ screen	_ crowd	_ chief	_ digging
_ flash	_ speed	_ shower	_ pitch	_ biggest
_ golf	_ straight	_ shown	_ ranch	_ changing
_ jolly	_ file	_ bay	_ clothing	_ dining
_ lack	_ frame	_ delay	_ forth	_ using
_ net	_ hose	_ railway	_ health	_ stocks
_ odd	_ pride	_ bloom	_ neither	_ towels
_ rush	_ range	_ good night	_ whether	_ branches
_ struck	_ stage	_ understood	_ whisper	_ armies
_ swell	_ tile	_ harm	_ whistle	_ ladies
_ trust	_ trail	_ carpet	_ awhile	_ bodies

a Study—Units 1, 2, and 3

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 1, 2, and 3. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the words in these three units in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the words in which **ck** spells the **k** sound.

_____ _____

4. Write the plural forms of **ditch** and **flash**.

_____ _____

5. Write the words with **ch**. _____

_____ _____

6. Write the words with **sh** sounds in them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write the silent **gh** words. _____

_____ _____

8. Write the words in Unit 2 in which **g** spells the **j** sound.

_____ _____

9. Write the words in Unit 3 in which **ou** spells the **ō** sound.

_____ _____

10. Write the first six words of Unit 3 in alphabetical order.

1._____ 4._____

2._____ 5._____

3._____ 6._____

b Study—Units 4 and 5

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 4 and 5. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Many words end in a consonant-le syllable, as **ap-ple**. Write twice the word in Unit 4 with the final syllable **tle**.

_____ _____

3. Write the homonym of **fourth** and the word that sounds like **weather** except for its beginning sound.

_____ _____

4. Write the **ing** forms of **buy, dig, dine, change, use,** and **shout.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write the plural forms of **branch, army, lady,** and **body.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write the past tense forms of **invite, own, beg, plan.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. When we put words with the same first letter in alphabetical order, we put them in the order of the second letters. If both second letters are the same, we put them in the order of the third letters, etc. Write in alphabetical order **stocks, share, shout,** and **selfish.**

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

8. Write in alphabetical order **charge, cheap, chief, changing.**

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

1. _____
2. _____

9. Write in alphabetical order **using, whether, whisper,** and **whistle.**

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

10. Write the words that mean:

a loud cry _____

speak softly _____

women _____

eating dinner _____

largest _____

set a price _____

main one _____

big farm _____

c Trial Test, Page 98

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

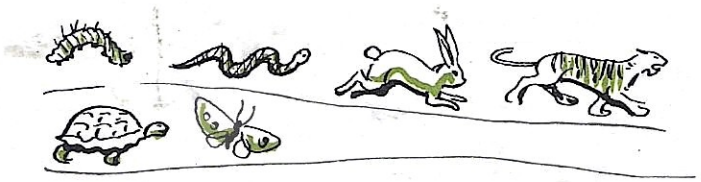
_____ _____

_____ _____

e Final Test, Page 100

_ apart _____
_ check _____
_ course _____
_ divide _____
_ elephant _____
_ group _____
_ insect _____
_ minute _____
_ nineteen _____
_ notice _____
_ parade _____
_ remember _____
_ suppose _____
_ tiger _____
_ weigh _____
_ worm _____

Review Words
climb company truck lucky



You may remember that all living things are either plants or animals. There are more animals than plants. A tiger and a bear, of course, are animals, but so are an insect and a worm. We divide animals into two big groups — those with backbones and those without. There are about nineteen times more kinds of animals without backbones than with.

Suppose you could watch a parade of all the animals. Suppose they were far enough apart so that one passed you every minute. It would take over four years for the animals without backbones to go by. Those with backbones would take about three months. The insects would be dead long before the parade was over.

If you check the animals in the parade, you will notice that most belong to the insect group. They are the biggest part of the group without backbones. They do not live long. Most big animals have backbones and live much longer. An elephant will often live to be sixty years old. A big whale, which may weigh ten times as much as an elephant, often lives to be seventy or more.

a Using Your New Words

1. Read the story in which the words of the unit are used.
2. Say each word of the word list after your teacher; then write the word on the line beside it, saying it to yourself as you do so.
3. Find each word of the spelling list in the story. Circle it.
4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps." Give another example for each meaning of check.

b Spelling Your Words

1. We spell the k sound with k, with c, and with ck. Write the new and review words in which c spells the k sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write the words in which ck spells the k sound.

_____ _____

_____

3. Write twice the word in which ph spells the f sound.

_____ _____

4. Write **weigh**. Write it as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

5. Write **remember, suppose, nineteen, divide.** Draw lines between the syllables. Say each syllable as you draw the line.

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. The **ou** usually spells the vowel sound in **out.** Write twice the word in which **ou** spells the **ōō** sound in **moon.**

_____ _____

7. Write **notice, parade, tiger, apart.** Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. Write the plural forms of **minute** and **worm.**

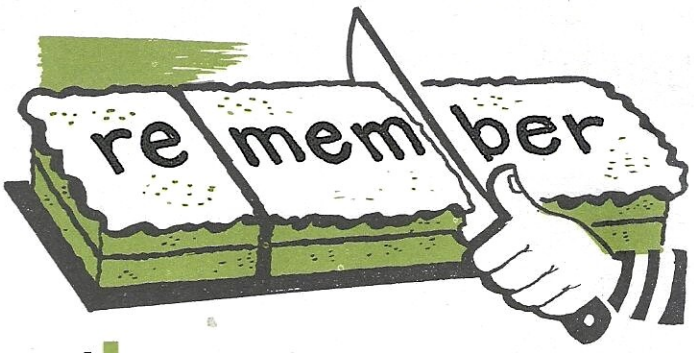
_____ _____

9. **Weigh** and **way** are homonyms. Write **weigh** or **way**:

We lost our _____ home.

We _____ ourselves every month.

c Trial Test, Page 79



d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

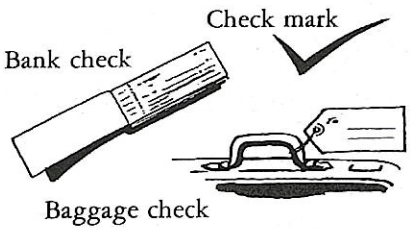
_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Look up in your encyclopedia how long these animals usually live: *dog, horse, tiger, bear.*

e Final Test, Page 89

Dictionary Helps



ck spells the k sound here.

- **check** (chĕk) 1. Stop suddenly: He *checked* his rush. 2. Hold back: *Check* your tears. 3. Compare: *Check* my answers with yours. 4. A paper form filled in so that a bank will pay the holder money: I wrote him a *check* for the bill. 5. A ticket or tag to claim goods: A baggage *check.* 6. A square or a pattern of squares: Mary's new dress has red *checks.*

c spells the k sound here. ou spells the ō sound. The e is silent.

- **course** (kōrs) 1. Direction taken: Our *course* lies west. 2. Something we can do: Our only *course* was to fight. 3. Track: A race *course.* 4. Part of a meal: They served three *courses* at the dinner.

Here c spells the k sound again.

- **insect** (ĭn′ sĕkt) A small animal with six legs and a body divided into three parts: Flies and bees are *insects.*

Insects

- **minute** (mĭn′ ĭt) 1. Sixty seconds: An hour is divided into 60 *minutes.* 2. A short time: Come here for a *minute.*

Study words like this one carefully. The gh is silent, as usual. You would not expect this ei spelling from the sound of the word, so you must memorize the spelling.

- **weigh** (wā) 1. Find out how heavy a thing is: The butcher *weighs* the meat. 2. Push down: The branches are *weighed* down with ice. 3. Think over: We must *weigh* this plan carefully in our minds.

Halloween Story

- basement _____
- bushel _____
- chimney _____
- chose _____
- crazy _____
- creep _____
- fierce _____
- figure _____
- following _____
- guide _____
- Halloween _____
- nor _____
- president _____
- several _____
- space _____
- sudden _____

Review Words
plenty sheet stairs happen

WASHINGTON SCHOOL NEWS

Our room had a Halloween party in the school basement where there is plenty of space. Class President Joe chose several children to get us a bushel of apples.

As we sat in our room, the door flew open and a crazy figure in a sheet burst in. In a fierce voice (which sounded like Joe's) it said, "I am your guide. The Queen Witch has just flown down the chimney and is waiting. She wants me to blindfold you and bring you to her."

Well, we could neither see nor hear anything on the way down. Following the guide, we had to creep down the stairs to the basement.

We stood there wondering what would happen next. All of a sudden came the biggest surprise of the day!

a Using Your New Words

1. Finish the story.
2. Say, write, and find your new and review words as you did in Unit 7.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

Fill in the blanks without looking back at the story if you can.

1. For which holiday was the party held?

_____

2. Who was Joe?

_____

3. How many children got the apples?

_____

4. How many apples did they get?

_____

5. How were the children picked?

Joe _____ them.

6. What burst into the schoolroom?

A_____ in a _____.

7. It spoke in a _____ voice.

8. This person was to _____

the children to the _____.

9. Why was the party held there? There was

_____ of _____.

10. The Queen Witch had flown down the

_____.

11. The blindfolded children could neither

see _____ hear.

12. They had to _____ down the

_____ while _____

the _____ figure of the guide.

13. They wondered what would _____ next.

14. All of a _____ they got the biggest surprise of the day.

15. My title for the story is _____

_____

c Trial Test, Page 80

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

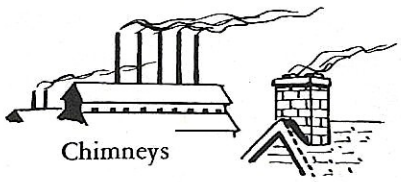
For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Look up *Halloween* in the encyclopedia and write a short story about it.

e Final Test, Page 90

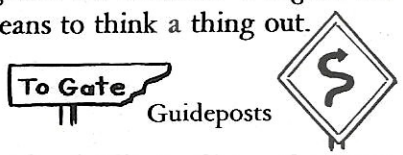
Dictionary Helps

- **bushel** (bŏŏsh′ əl) A measure for grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., holding 4 pecks, or 32 quarts, or 64 pints: We bought a *bushel* of potatoes.
- **chimney** (chĭm′ nĭ) A pipe or something built of brick or stone like a pipe to let out smoke and let in air to a fire.



Chimneys

- **fierce** (fērs) Wild; savage: A *fierce* lion.
- **figure** (fĭg′ yĕr) 1. Something that stands for a number: 1, 2, 3, etc., are *figures*. 2. Use numbers to do a problem: Can you *figure* the cost of the groceries? 3. Form or shape: We saw a man's *figure* against the window. 4. *Figure out* means to think a thing out.



Guideposts

- **guide** (gīd) 1. Show the way: *Guide* us through the woods. 2. The person who shows the way: We hired a *guide* to take us fishing. 3. A thing that shows how to do something: A *guide*book; a *guide*post.

ow spells the ō sound here.

- **Halloween** (hăl ō ēn′) The evening of October 31.
- **several** (sĕv′ ĕr əl) A few; more than two or three, but not many: We have *several* new books.

c spells the s sound here.

- **space** (spās) 1. A lot of room in all directions: The rocket ship flew through *space*. 2. A certain amount of room: We need a chair to fill that *space*.

An Animal Puzzle

common	
sort	
scold	
treat	
thief	
visitor	
cruel	
nicely	
angry	

guilty	
pleasure	
watching	
hollow	
squirrel	
quarrel	
tease	

Review Words
hello office bottom lesson

I'm a common little visitor
Who lives in hollow trunks.
You'd better treat me nicely,
Or I'll tell my friends, the skunks!
If you tease me, I'll be angry,
And I'll scold you night and day;
So don't be cruel or quarrel,
Or don't you dare to say
That I'm a sort of rascal,
Or a guilty little thief,
For I'm watching from my hiding place
(My tail looks like a leaf).
It will be a pleasure for you
And a clever little game
To find me in the picture
And write on this line my name.

_____

a Using Your New Words

1. Draw a line to show the animal in the picture.
2. Say each word of the list after your teacher. Then write it on the line to the right of it.
3. Find each word of the word list in the poem. Draw a ring around it.
4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Studying Your Words

1. Some of the words in the word list and all of the review words have doubled consonants. Write these words and draw a ring around the doubled consonants.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. The y is a vowel at the end of a word. After a consonant it usually spells the ĭ sound. Write the words in which final y spells ĭ.

_____ _____

_____

3. Write the words in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

_____ _____

4. Write the words with **th** or **ch** in them.

_____ _____

5. Write the singular and plural of **visitor.**

_____ _____

6. Write **tease.** Write it as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

7. Fill in the blanks from the puzzle rhyme.

I'm a _____ little _____.

You'd better _____ me _____.

It will be a _____ for you.

I'm a _____ of rascal.

8. Write the words in which **qu** spells the **kw** sounds.

_____ _____

9. Write the singular and plural of **pleasure.**

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 80

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write an animal puzzle of your own.

e Final Test, Page 90

Dictionary Helps

Many words have doubled consonants. We hear the sound of only one when we say the word.

- **common** (kŏm′ ən) 1. Belonging to all: We boys own the bat in *common.* 2. Often met with: Forest fires are *common.* A squirrel is a *common* animal.

The c spells the k sound.

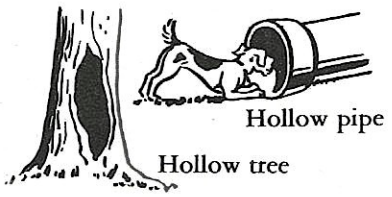
- **cruel** (krōō′ ĕl) 1. Ready to give pain to others; hardhearted; liking to hurt others: The *cruel* king had his servants whipped. 2. Causing pain or suffering: It was a *cruel* war, a *cruel* winter, a *cruel* sickness.

The final y is a vowel and has the ĭ sound.

- **guilty** (gĭl′ tĭ) 1. Having done wrong: The judge said the prisoner was *guilty.* 2. Showing guilt; not innocent: He had a *guilty* look.

Here are doubled consonants again. The ow spells the ō sound.

- **hollow** (hŏl′ ō) Having empty space inside: We climbed into the *hollow* tree.



Here are doubled consonants again. The u always follows q, and qu spells the kw sound.

- **quarrel** (kwŏr′ əl) 1. A fight with words: We had a *quarrel* about our books. 2. Stop being friends: I do not speak to him since we *quarreled.*

The c spells the k sound.

- **scold** (skōld) Find fault with someone by using angry words: Father *scolded* me for losing my hat.

Here are doubled consonants again. The qu spells again the kw sound.

- **squirrel** (skwĕr′ əl) A small animal which lives in trees or on the ground.

The s spells the z sound.

- **tease** (tēz) 1. Bother; make fun of: Boys like to *tease* girls. 2. Beg: He *teased* his father for a new bicycle.

s spells the z sound.

- **visitor** (vĭz′ ĭt ĕr) A guest; one who visits: We had a *visitor* in our room today. Mother expects a *visitor.*

Interesting Words

_ awful _____
_ brain _____
_ breathe _____
_ drill _____
_ kindly _____
_ knot _____
_ marble _____
_ marry _____
_ poet _____
_ rent _____
_ skirt _____
_ sleeve _____
_ taught _____
_ throat _____
_ weight _____
_ wedding _____

Review Words
crawl law autumn daughter

Words, words, words! Words are all around us. We are so used to seeing words that we do not think enough about them.

An interesting kind of word is the *homonym.* Homonyms are words which sound alike but have different spellings and meanings. Two such words in your list are **knot** and **weight.** How do you spell the homonym of **knot**? How do you spell the homonym of **weight**? Can you think of other words which are homonyms?

We often need to know another kind of word, the *synonym.* A synonym is a word that has the same meaning or almost the same meaning as another word. Can you give synonyms for some of the words in the list?

Many words have more than one meaning. Often the meaning of a word depends on how we use it in a sentence. What are two different meanings of **drill**? What are two different meanings of **marble**?

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say each word of the list after your teacher. Then write it on the line to the right of it.

3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Studying Your Words

1. The ô sound is often spelled **aw** or **au.** Write the new words in which **aw** or **au** spells the ô sound.

_____ _____

2. Write the review words. Draw a ring around each ô sound spelled by **aw** or **au.** Draw a line through the silent letters if there are any.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write **knot** or **not**:

We are _____ going home.

We tied a _____ in the rope.

4. Write **wait** or **weight**:

Please _____ for us.

My _____ is 100 pounds.

5. Write **wed** and **breathe.** Write them as **ing** words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write **kind.** Add **ly** to **kind.**

_____ _____

7. Write the spellings for the following:

(brān) _____

(drĭl) _____

(slēv) _____

(thrōt) _____

(rĕnt) _____

8. Write the synonyms in the spelling list for the following:

limestone _____

wed _____

writer _____

garment _____

9. Write three words from the list and review words which have silent gh.

_____ _____

_____

c Trial Test, Page 80

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write as many pairs of homonyms as you can think of.

e Final Test, Page 90

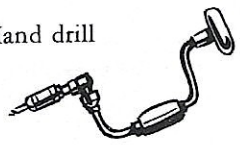
Dictionary Helps

The aw sound is often spelled aw or au. The dictionary shows this sound as ô.

ful is an ending, or suffix, which can be added to many words.

- **awful** (ô′ fəl) Dreadful; causing fear: The storm, with its thunder and lightning, was *awful*.

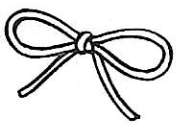
Hand drill



Military drill

- **drill** (drĭl) 1. Teach by having someone do a thing again and again: We *drill* ourselves in arithmetic every day. 2. A tool to make holes: We made holes for the nails with a *drill*. 3. To make holes with a tool: We *drilled* through the concrete.

Knot



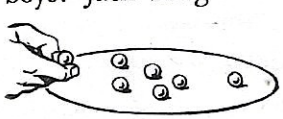
Knot of tree

The k is silent.

knot (nŏt) 1. A tying together of rope, string, etc.: He tied a bow*knot*. 2. A hard part of the wood in a tree: The *knots* made the wood hard to saw.

This is the dictionary mark for a short a followed by r. The le spelling is pronounced əl.

- **marble** (mär′ bəl) 1. A hard limestone, white or colored, which takes a good polish: The statue is made of *marble*. 2. A small ball of marble, clay, glass, etc., which is used in a game often played by boys: Jack bought some *marbles*.



Playing marbles

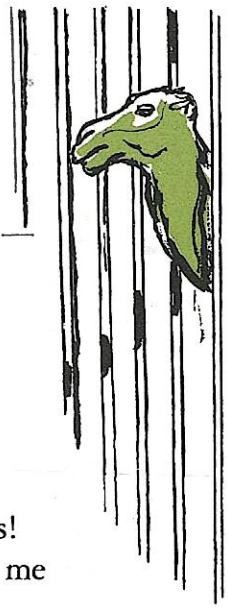
Marble statues

Here is the ô sound again. This time it is spelled au. See the review words.

- **taught** (tôt) *Taught* is the past tense form of *teach*: Our teacher *taught* us well.

An Animal Riddle

_ although _____
_ beast _____
_ camel _____
_ capture _____
_ deal _____
_ haul _____
_ lower _____
_ manage _____
_ owner _____



Although a useful worker,
I'm a lumpy, ugly beast.
I haul loads for my owner
In the deserts of the East.
They wonder how I manage it —
I plod along forever
Without a bit of soda pop
Or any drink whatever.
I remain a willing worker,
And no load will I refuse.
My feet won't give me trouble
Though I don't wear any shoes!
Sometimes they buy or capture me
And put me in a zoo.
(Which is just a deal of nonsense —
There's no lower thing to do!)
People point behind my shoulder
And laugh behind my back.
If they don't like me, they can lump me —
And go sit upon a tack!

Your friend, the _____

a Using Your New Words

1. Did you guess who says the riddle?

2. Say each word of the word list after your teacher. Then write it on the line to the right of it.

_ refuse _____
_ remain _____
_ shoulder _____
_ trouble _____
_ ugly _____
_ useful _____
_ whatever _____

Review Words
proud pound grown follow

3. Find each word of the word list in the riddle. Circle it.

4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Studying Your Words

1. Write the review words in which **ou** spells the **ou** sound in **out**.

_____ _____

2. Write the new and review words in which **ou** or **ow** spells the ō sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write twice the word in which **ou** spells the ŭ sound.

_____ _____

4. Write **manage** twice. Draw a line between the syllables.

_____ _____

5. Write the words which begin with **re**.

_____ _____

6. Write the compound word twice.

_____ _____

7. Write twice the word in which **au** spells the ô sound. (See Unit 10.)

_____ _____

8. Write the words in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

_____ _____

9. Write **ugly** and **useful**. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

10. Write the spellings for the following:

(bēst) _____

(dēl) _____

11. Write the synonym in the spelling list for these words:

stay _____

handle _____

though _____

pull _____

c Trial Test, Page 81

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Try writing an animal riddle in rhyme.

e Final Test, Page 91

Dictionary Helps

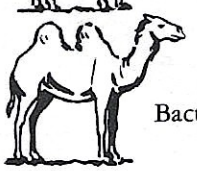
ou and ow often spell the ou sound and often spell the ō sound.

- **although** (ôl ~~thō~~′) Though; even if: *Although* he was hurt, he kept on running.

c spells the k sound.

- **camel** (kăm′ əl) A large, four-footed animal that has one or two humps on its back. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, has one hump. The Bactrian camel has two.

Dromedary



Bactrian camel

The ow spells the ō sound here.

- **lower** (lō′ ẽr) 1. Let down or haul down: To *lower* the window. 2. More low: The cost of bread is *lower* here.

g spells the j sound here.

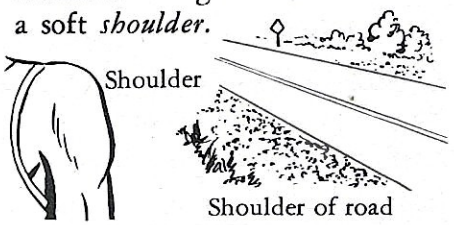
- **manage** (măn′ ĭj) 1. Control; handle: He can *manage* the business. 2. Succeed in doing something: I shall *manage* to make a living.

The ow spells the ō sound here.

- **owner** (ōn′ ẽr) One who owns: The *owner* of the house wants to sell it.
- **refuse** (rē fūz′) Say "no": He will *refuse* to do what he is told. (rĕf′ ūs) Waste; rubbish: The street cleaners swept up the *refuse* on the streets.

The ou spells the ō sound here.

- **shoulder** (shōl′ dẽr) 1. The part of the body on which an arm, or, on animals, a front leg hangs. 2. Something that sticks out like a shoulder: Danger! This road has a soft *shoulder*.



Notice that this is not the spelling you would expect. Here the ou spells the ŭ sound.

- **trouble** (trŭb′ əl) 1. Disturb; cause worry: He is *troubled* because his mother is ill. 2. Worry: He is a great *trouble* to his family. 3. Extra work: We went to a lot of *trouble* to help him.

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

• Unit 7	• Unit 8	• Unit 9	• Unit 10	• Unit 11
_ apart	_ basement	_ common	_ awful	_ although
_ check	_ bushel	_ sort	_ brain	_ beast
_ course	_ chimney	_ scold	_ breathe	_ camel
_ divide	_ chose	_ treat	_ drill	_ capture
_ elephant	_ crazy	_ thief	_ kindly	_ deal
_ group	_ creep	_ visitor	_ knot	_ haul
_ insect	_ fierce	_ cruel	_ marble	_ lower
_ minute	_ figure	_ nicely	_ marry	_ manage
_ nineteen	_ following	_ angry	_ poet	_ owner
_ notice	_ guide	_ guilty	_ rent	_ refuse
_ parade	_ Halloween	_ pleasure	_ skirt	_ remain
_ remember	_ nor	_ watching	_ sleeve	_ shoulder
_ suppose	_ president	_ hollow	_ taught	_ trouble
_ tiger	_ several	_ squirrel	_ throat	_ ugly
_ weigh	_ space	_ quarrel	_ weight	_ useful
_ worm	_ sudden	_ tease	_ wedding	_ whatever

a Study—Units 7 and 8

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 7 and 8. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the homonym of **way** twice.

_____ _____

3. Write synonyms for the following:

cellar _____

insane _____

crawl _____

wild _____

4. Write in alphabetical order **check, course, chimney, chose.**

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

5. Write the words of Unit 8 in which **ow** spells the ō sound.

_____ _____

6. Write the spellings for the following:

(grōōp) _____

(spās) _____

(gīd) _____

(ĭn′ sĕkt) _____

7. Write **divide, parade, suppose, figure.** Write them all as **ing** words, dropping the final **e.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

b Study—Units 9, 10, and 11

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 9, 10, and 11. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the homonyms of **not** and **wait**.

_____ _____

3. Write the words with the suffix **-ful**.

_____ _____

4. Make **ing** words of **watch** and **wed**.

_____ _____

5. Write the words with silent **gh**.

_____ _____

_____

6. Write the words that end with **le**.

_____ _____

7. Write the words that have doubled consonants.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

8. Add **ly** endings to **nice** and **kind**.

_____ _____

9. Write synonyms from Units 9, 10, and 11 for these words:

robber _____

guest _____

fun _____

argument _____

wed _____

marriage _____

catch _____

stay _____

10. Write **tease**, **breathe**, **manage**, and **refuse**. Write them as **ing** words, dropping the final **e**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

11. Write **common**, **cruel**, **camel**, and **capture** in alphabetical order.

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

12. Write the words in which **qu** spells the **kw** sound.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 98

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

e Final Test, Page 100

_ attic	_____
_ factory	_____
_ berry	_____
_ cellar	_____
_ county	_____
_ pitcher	_____
_ fort	_____
_ gown	_____
_ hero	_____

A *noun* is the name of anything. When a noun means one thing, we say it is *singular* in form. A noun that means more than one thing is *plural* in form.

When nouns form their plurals by adding **s** to the singular, we say they are "regular." If they form them in any other way, you will find them spelled for you in any dictionary. The dictionary will have the abbreviation *pl.*, then the plural form.

A. Some nouns ending in **y** form their plurals by changing **y** to **i** and adding **es**; as, **baby, babies.**

B. Some nouns ending in **o** form their plurals by adding **es** to the singular; as, **potato, potatoes; tomato, tomatoes.**

C. Some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** form their plurals by changing **f** or **fe** to **v** and adding **es**; as, **half, halves; knife, knives.**

D. Some nouns form their plurals by changing the spelling; as, **man, men; mouse, mice.** We say such nouns are "irregular."

You will need to use these rules as you study this week's words.

a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation above with you.

2. Say and write your words as usual.

_ husband	_____
_ jail	_____
_ wife	_____
_ policeman	_____
_ tomato	_____
_ valley	_____
_ habit	_____

Review Words
family half potato woman

3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. The nouns **attic, pitcher, cellar, fort, gown, habit, husband,** and **jail** form their plurals regularly. Write the plurals of these nouns.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Read Rule A in Column 1. Write the singular and plural of **berry, county, factory, family.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Find another word in the list that ends with **y.** It forms its plural by adding **s.** Write the singular and plural forms.

_____ _____

4. Read Rule B in Column 1, Page 30. Write the singular and plural of **hero, tomato,** and **potato.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Read Rule C. Write both forms of **wife** and **half.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Read Rule D. Write both forms of **policeman** and **woman.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. **Seller** is one who sells. Write **cellar** or **seller:**

We store food in our _____.

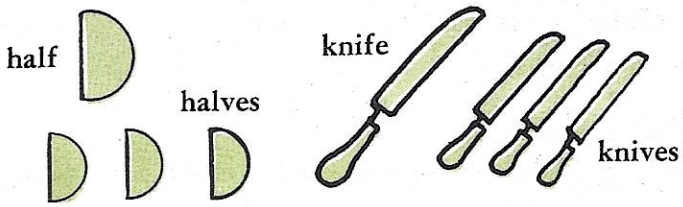
We know the _____ of the car.

8. Write the words in which **c** spells the **k** sound.

_____ _____

_____

c Trial Test, Page 81



d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

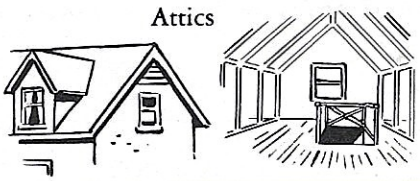
Find as many words as you can which are examples of the four ways to form plurals.

e Final Test, Page 91

Dictionary Helps

Notice that the consonant is doubled, that c spells the k sound.

- **attic** (ăt′ ĭk) Space just below the roof in a house.

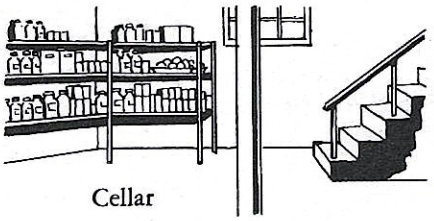

Attics

Notice the doubled consonant. Final y spells the ĭ sound.

- **berry** (bĕr′ ĭ) pl., **berries.** 1. A small fruit with many seeds. 2. The dry seed or kernel of a plant: The coffee *berry.*

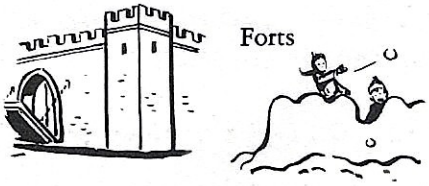
Notice that c spells the s sound. The consonant is doubled.

- **cellar** (sĕl′ ẽr) Underground room or rooms, usually under a building, often used for storing things: Mother stores her vegetables in the *cellar.*


Cellar

Notice that c spells the k sound; ou spells the ou sound; final y spells the ĭ sound.

- **county** (koun′ tĭ) pl., **counties.** A part, or division, of a state: Our state has many *counties.*


Forts

- **fort** (fōrt) A strong building or castle that can be defended against enemies.

Studying Spelling Words

_ wealth _____
_ appear _____
_ acre _____
_ single _____
_ loose _____
_ harvest _____
_ neighbor _____
_ limb _____
_ beneath _____

_ silent _____
_ nature _____
_ secret _____
_ sign _____
_ hasn't _____
_ blanket _____
_ purple _____

Review Words
listen eight answer comb

You know that certain sounds are usually spelled by certain letters. When you look at any word, see if it is spelled the way you expect it to be spelled. When it is not, see how it is different. When you look at some of the words in the list today, you might think to yourself:

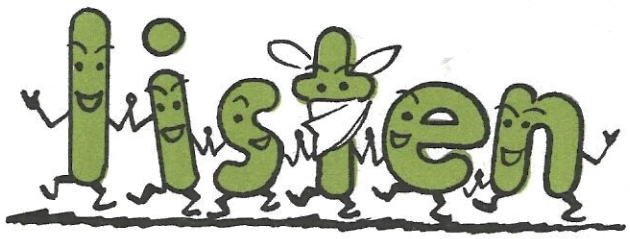
wealth — There are two vowels together — **ea.** I would expect the **e** to be long and the **a** to be silent, but the **e** is short. The **th** spells the **th** sound, as usual.

acre — I would expect it to be spelled **aker.** I must remember to use **c** for the **k** sound and turn the **er** around to **re.**

limb — I would expect it to be spelled **lim.** I'll remember that it has a silent **b,** like **lamb** and **comb.**

hasn't — I'll remember **hasn't** means **has not.** I'll write **has** and **not** together, leaving out the **o.** I'll put in the apostrophe to show that the **o** is missing.

neighbor — has two parts, **neigh-bor.** I'll remember that **neigh** is spelled like **weigh** and has silent **gh.** I see there is an **o** in **bor.**



a Using Your New Words

1. Your teacher will read the explanation with you. Be ready to tell how you would study the other words in the list.
2. Say and write your words as usual.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. **Neighbor, limb,** and **sign** have silent consonants. All four review words have silent consonants. Write the seven words. Draw a ring around the silent consonants in each word.

_____ _____
_____ _____ _____
_____ _____

2. Write the two words that end in **le.** Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

3. Harvest, beneath, silent, and nature are two-syllable words. Write them and draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Write the singular and plural forms of blanket and secret.

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write synonyms from the list for these words:

riches _____

has not _____

violet _____

quiet _____

under _____

6. Write the spellings for the following:

(ə pēr′) _____

(ā′ kĕr) _____

(lōōs) _____

(sīn) _____

(lĭm) _____

(wĕlth) _____

c Trial Test, Page 81

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Work with someone in your class and show him how you remember the spelling of the words in the list.

e Final Test, Page 91

Dictionary Helps

- **acre** (ā′ kĕr) A measure of land equal to 4,840 square yards or 43,560 square feet: We have a farm of 150 *acres*.

Notice the doubled consonant.

- **appear** (ə pēr′) 1. Come into sight: The moon will *appear* over those trees. 2. Seem: He *appeared* to be ill.

Tree limb

The b is silent.

- **limb** (lĭm) 1. Legs, arms, and wings are limbs: He broke a *limb* in the crash. 2. Large branch of a tree: We sawed off the low *limb* of the tree.

Notice the ch sound spelled with t here.

- **nature** (nā′ chĕr) 1. All things in the world except those made by man: To leave the city to enjoy *nature*. 2. What a thing really is: It is the *nature* of snakes to crawl.

Sign

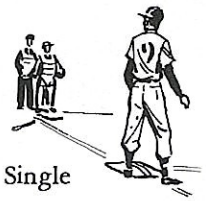
Sign language

The g is silent.

- **sign** (sīn) 1. Any mark, thing, or motion to stand for or point out something. 2. Write one's name.

Here is another le word.

- **single** (sĭng′ gəl) 1. Only one: A *single* rope held the boat during the storm. 2. Not married: The church has a club for *single* women. 3. A one-base hit in baseball: Our team hit five *singles* and a home run.



Single

O

Single letter

OO

Double letters

- **wealth** (wĕlth) Riches; many valuable goods; property: He is a man of great *wealth*.

Dictionary Guide Words

_ arrest	_____
_ ashes	_____
_ bacon	_____
_ barrel	_____
_ drown	_____
_ fourteen	_____
_ hadn't	_____
_ ninth	_____
_ rifle	_____

_ scout	_____
_ myself	_____
_ seventh	_____
_ tablet	_____
_ union	_____
_ zero	_____
_ voyage	_____

Review Words
haven't didn't couldn't wouldn't

reach

Open your dictionary near the middle. You will find two words in heavy black type at the top of each page. These words are called *guide words* because they guide you in finding the word for which you are looking.

The word on the left side of the page is the same as the first word on the page. The word on the right side of the page is the last word on the page.

Since you know how to arrange words in alphabetical order, you can tell whether the word you want is before the first guide word, after the second guide word, or betweeen them. If it is between them, you know you have the right page.

Find besides in your dictionary. Between what guide words does it come?

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Suppose backward and barren were the guide words at the top of a dictionary page.

ready

Write the words of this list that you would find on that page.

arrest	drown	scout
bacon	ashes	barrel

_____ _____

2. Write the words that you would find before that page.

_____ _____

3. Write the words that you would find after that page.

_____ _____

4. One of the words in the list is a *contraction.* When we put two or more words together and leave out one or more letters, we call the new word a contraction. We put the apostrophe (') in place of the missing letters. Write the contractions for these words:

had not _____

have not _____

did not _____

could not _____

would not _____

5. Write **nine, ninth, seven, seventh.** Which letter drops out before **th** is added in **ninth**?

6. Write **tablet** and **zero.** Draw lines to show the syllables. Mark the vowels to show how they are pronounced.

7. Write a sentence using the words **Columbus** and **voyage.**

8. Write a sentence using the words **United States** and **Union.**

9. Write the compound word twice.

10. Write **four** and **fourteen.**

11. Write twice the word ending in **le.**

c Trial Test, Page 82

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Find in your encyclopedia the differences between *rifles* and *shotguns.*

e Final Test, Page 92

Dictionary Helps

Barrel

Gun barrel

Notice the doubled consonant.

- **barrel** (băr′ əl) 1. A container with a round, flat top and bottom, and curved sides. It is often made of boards held together by hoops. 2. Put into barrels: They *barrel* the molasses at the factory. 3. The metal tube of a gun: He polished the *barrel* of his rifle.

This is a **contraction.** The apostrophe shows the **o** is missing. See the review words.

- **hadn't** (hăd′ ənt) Had not.

Here is another **le** word.

- **rifle** (rī′ fəl) A gun with spiral grooves in its barrel, which spin the bullet as it is shot.

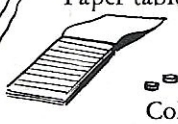
Boy Scout

c spells the **k** sound; **ou** spells the **ou** sound.

- **scout** (skout) 1. Person sent to find out what the enemy is doing: Kit Carson was a famous *scout.* 2. A person belonging to the Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts is a *Scout.*

Stone tablet

Paper tablet



Cold tablets

- **tablet** (tăb′ lĕt) 1. A flat surface, with writing or printing on it. 2. A sheet of stone, wood, etc., used to write or draw on: Long ago people wrote on *tablets* of stone. 3. Sheets of paper fastened together at the edge: I bought a *tablet* for my arithmetic work. 4. A small flat piece of medicine or candy: The doctor gave me some *tablets* to take for my cold.

Capt. Kidd—Pirate?

_ alarm	_____
_ answered	_____
_ battle	_____
_ eager	_____
_ calm	_____
_ daily	_____
_ death	_____
_ grave	_____
_ grief	_____

Captain Kidd is famous as a tough pirate. He was a minister's son who answered the call of marine life early. He began to serve in the English navy as sailor, and became mate, or officer. As captain, he sailed his own ship.

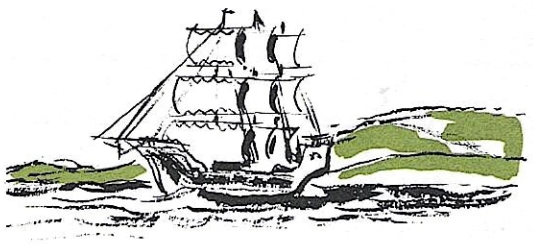
The king sent Kidd to the Red Sea islands to battle the pirates. Sickness killed some of his men. The crew took over the ship and became pirates themselves. Kidd's story later was that he gained control of the men again. He put the stolen goods on a captured ship and landed at Boston.

But an alarm had been sent out against him. To his grief, he was arrested and sent to London for trial. He was eager to prove his innocence, but nobody in those days could be calm about the grave charge of piracy. He was sentenced to death by hanging, and his body long hung in chains as a daily warning to would-be pirates.

People still look for treasure that Captain Kidd is supposed to have hidden on the banks of the Hudson or on Long Island. Nobody really knows whether the famous Captain Kidd was a pirate at all.

_ island	_____
_ marine	_____
_ mate	_____
_ navy	_____
_ officer	_____
_ serve	_____
_ tough	_____

Review Words
knock enough wrong talked



a Using Your New Words

1. Read the story. Find the new words in the story. Underline them.
2. Say and write your words as usual.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. **Tough** is not spelled as you would expect it to be spelled. The **ou** spells the ŭ sound and the **gh** spells the **f** sound. Write **tough** and the review word which is also spelled with **ough**.

_____ _____

2. **Answered, calm,** and **island** have silent consonants. Three of the four review words also have silent consonants. Write the six words and draw rings around the silent consonants.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the answers from the story.

Kidd is famous as a _____ pirate. Kidd _____ the call of _____ life early.

Kidd began to _____ in the English _____ as sailor and _____, or _____.

He was sent to _____ the pirates.

An _____ had been sent out against Kidd. To his _____ he was arrested. Kidd was _____ to prove his innocence. Piracy was a _____ charge.

Kidd was sentenced to _____ by hanging. His body hung as a _____ warning to pirates.

4. Write synonyms from the list for these words:

commander _____

replied _____

fight _____

serious _____

strong _____

c Trial Test, Page 82

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Look up another famous pirate, such as *Blackbeard,* in your encyclopedia.

e Final Test, Page 92

Dictionary Helps

- **grave** (grāv) 1. Thoughtful; serious: The judge was very *grave* about the case. He was in *grave* trouble. 2. Hole dug in the ground for a dead body: The body was lowered into the *grave.*

The s is silent.

- **island** (ī′ lənd) A body of land surrounded by water.

- **marine** (mə rēn′) 1. Of the sea or in the sea: Whales are *marine* animals. 2. Ships: He served in our merchant *marine.* 3. A soldier who serves on a warship: The *marines* attacked the island.
- **mate** (māt) 1. One of a pair: Find the *mate* to this shoe. 2. Husband or wife: A husband is the *mate* of his wife. 3. Officer of a ship next under the captain: The *mate* gave orders for the captain.

The consonant is doubled. The c spells the s sound.

- **officer** (ôf′ ə sēr) 1. Person who commands others in the army or navy, such as a general, major, captain, admiral, etc. 2. A person who has a church or government office, such as a health officer, a policeman, etc. 3. The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, etc., of a club.

The ou spells the ŭ sound here. The gh, usually silent, spells the f sound.

- **tough** (tŭf) 1. Not easily torn or broken: Leather is *tough.* 2. Strong: He is a *tough* fighter. 3. Hard to do: Moving bricks is a *tough* job. 4. Rough; disorderly: This is a *tough* neighborhood.

_ whom _____
_ western _____
_ join _____
_ bundle _____
_ ourselves _____
_ thirteen _____
_ toward _____
chosen _____
extend _____

_ indeed _____
_ paying _____
_ heaven _____
_ public _____
_ mighty _____
_ praise _____
_ organ _____

Review Words
fourth which chance threw

The answers to these word puzzles are in this week's word list. Read each statement; then decide which word is meant.

1. I have plenty of keys, but I can't unlock anything; I have pipes, but I can't smoke.

2. They put me for all to see over the door of many a city library.

3. In some hotels I am never used to number doors, because some feel that I bring bad luck.

4. I'm six letters long, and it's easy to see that "war" is going on inside of me.

5. My last five letters mean a boat's back section; but my first four name a compass direction.

6. To the pronoun family we two belong; I'm first and short, but brother is long.

7. You quickly will see our prefixes no doubt; my pal says "Oh, yes," while I just stretch out.

8. I come from *choose* and rhyme with *frozen.*

9. To become a member of a club, you must do what I say.

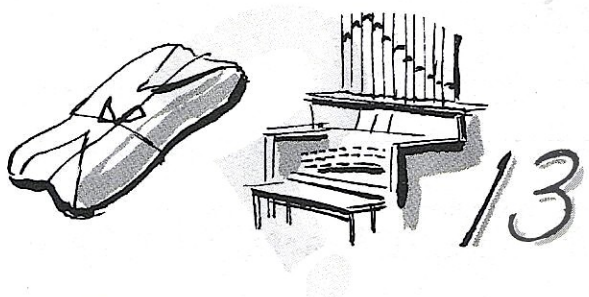
10. My first syllable rhymes with *say.*

11. If my first letter were omitted, I would mean "to lift."

12. I tell where the angels live.

13. My first syllable names something good to eat with hot dogs.

14. Leave off my last letter, and I mean strength.



a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.

2. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the answers to the puzzles.

1._____ 7._____
2._____ 8._____
3._____ 9._____
4._____ 10._____
5._____ 11._____
6._____ 12._____
6._____ 13._____
7._____ 14._____

thirteen organ bundle

2. The wh, th, and ch are consonant sounds like sh and ng. Two of the words in the list and all the review words have wh, th, or ch in them. Write them and underline these consonant sounds. (Whom does not have the wh sound. The w is silent.)

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the two words in which w is silent.

_____ _____

4. Write ourselves, public, extend, and indeed. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write synonyms from the list for these words:

package _____

picked _____

stretch _____

6. Write the spellings for the following:

(prāz) _____

(mīt′ ĭ) _____

c **Trial Test, Page 82**

d **Studying Misspelled Words**

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Make up word puzzles for the words in Unit 13, which begins the review next week.

e **Final Test, Page 92**

Dictionary Helps

Here is another le word.

- **bundle** (bŭn′ dəl) 1. Things tied together or wrapped together: A *bundle* of sticks. 2. A package: She carried a *bundle* in her arms.

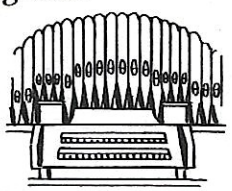
Bundles

x usually spells the ks sound. ex is a common prefix.

- **extend** (ĕks tĕnd′) 1. Stretch out: *Extend* your hand. The state of Texas *extends* many miles. 2. Give: Please *extend* your help.

Here is silent gh again, and final y as ĭ.

- **mighty** (mīt′ ĭ) 1. Powerful; strong: King Richard was a *mighty* fighter. 2. Very great: A *mighty* army was gathered together.



Pipe organ

Human organs

- **organ** (ôr′ gən) 1. A musical instrument made of pipes of different lengths. Air is blown through the pipes to make sound. Organs are especially used in churches. 2. Part of an animal or plant: The eyes, ears, stomach, heart, and lungs are *organs* of the body.

s spells the z sound here.

- **praise** (prāz) 1. Speak well of: We *praise* the deeds of George Washington. 2. Good words: We were given *praise* for our work.
- **public** (pŭb′ lĭk) 1. Of the people; belonging to the people: *Public* parks; *public* library; *public* schools. 2. The people: The museum is open to the *public*. He is popular with the *public*.

Unit 18 Review

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

- **Unit 13**
  - _ attic
  - _ factory
  - _ berry
  - _ cellar
  - _ county
  - _ pitcher
  - _ fort
  - _ gown
  - _ hero
  - _ husband
  - _ jail
  - _ wife
  - _ policeman
  - _ tomato
  - _ valley
  - _ habit

- **Unit 14**
  - _ wealth
  - _ appear
  - _ acre
  - _ single
  - _ loose
  - _ harvest
  - _ neighbor
  - _ limb
  - _ beneath
  - _ silent
  - _ nature
  - _ secret
  - _ sign
  - _ hasn't
  - _ blanket
  - _ purple

- **Unit 15**
  - _ arrest
  - _ ashes
  - _ bacon
  - _ barrel
  - _ drown
  - _ fourteen
  - _ hadn't
  - _ ninth
  - _ rifle
  - _ scout
  - _ myself
  - _ seventh
  - _ tablet
  - _ union
  - _ zero
  - _ voyage

- **Unit 16**
  - _ alarm
  - _ answered
  - _ battle
  - _ eager
  - _ calm
  - _ daily
  - _ death
  - _ grave
  - _ grief
  - _ island
  - _ marine
  - _ mate
  - _ navy
  - _ officer
  - _ serve
  - _ tough

- **Unit 17**
  - _ whom
  - _ western
  - _ join
  - _ bundle
  - _ ourselves
  - _ thirteen
  - _ toward
  - _ chosen
  - _ extend
  - _ indeed
  - _ paying
  - _ heaven
  - _ public
  - _ mighty
  - _ praise
  - _ organ

a Study—Units 13 and 14

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 13 and 14. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Whenever r follows a single vowel in a word, it is easy to misspell the word by using the wrong vowel. Write the words in Units 13 and 14 in which you see **ar, ir, or,** or **ur.** Draw a ring around the vowel and **r.** (Do not write the word with two vowels before r.)

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

3. Write the words in which c spells the s sound.

_____ _____

4. Write the words with three syllables. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

_____

5. Write the words with doubled consonants.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

6. Write the words in which c spells the k sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

7. Write the words that end in **le.**

_____ _____

b Study—Units 15, 16, and 17

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 15, 16, and 17. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the words in Units 15, 16, and 17 in which you see **ar, ir, or,** or **ur.** Draw a ring around the vowel and **r.** (Do not write words with two vowels before **r.**)

3. Write the words in which **ou** spells the **ou** sound.

4. Write twice the word in which **ou** spells the ŭ sound.

5. Write the words that end in **le.** Draw lines between the syllables.

6. Write the words in which final **y** spells the ĭ sound.

7. Change **praise** and **serve** to **ing** words, dropping final **e.**

8. Write **had not** and its contraction.

9. Make **ly** words of **eager** and **calm.**

10. Write synonyms for these words:

journey _____

commander _____

stretch _____

replied _____

11. Write the spellings for the following:

(ī′ lənd) _____

(ūn′ yən) _____

(hĕv′ ən) _____

(prāz) _____

c Trial Test, Page 98

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

e Final Test, Page 100

Synonyms

- address _____
- all right _____
- amuse _____
- awfully _____
- believe _____
- else _____
- gain _____
- homesick _____
- interesting _____
- ninety _____
- owe _____
- passenger _____
- polite _____
- quarter _____
- sailor _____
- soldier _____

Review Words
railroad somebody understand airplane

Synonyms are words which have the same or almost the same meaning. Some dictionaries list synonyms for a word after the definitions. (See the "Dictionary Helps.") Read the synonyms or phrases below. Find the word from the list which means about the same as the words given below.

1. profit, earning _____
2. terribly, dreadfully _____
3. satisfactory, agreeable _____
4. fighter, warrior _____
5. one fourth, two eighths _____
6. be indebted, be obliged _____
7. entertain, interest _____
8. other, besides _____
9. attracting, holding _____
10. mariner, seaman _____
11. courteous, mannerly _____
12. fourscore and ten _____
13. speak, lecture _____
14. traveler, rider _____
15. longing for home _____
16. think, judge _____

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Write the synonyms in the blanks.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Many words are compounds — shorter words put together to make a new word. **Homesick** is made up of **home** and **sick**. Write **homesick** and the review words. Draw lines betweeen the parts to show the shorter words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

2. Put the right word in each space.

Jim was _____ after his fall.

The toad is an _____ animal.

The _____ train was crowded.

Fourscore and ten is _____.

We _____ much to scientists.

The toy cost a _____.

We _____ the world is round.

The President's _____ is the White House.

3. Write **polite.** Write it as an **ly** word.

_____ _____

4. Make **ing** words of **owe** and **believe,** dropping the final **e.**

_____ _____

5. Write **awful.** Write it as an **ly** word.

_____ _____

6. Write the plurals of **soldier** and **sailor.**

_____ _____

7. Make **ing** words of **interest** and **amuse.**

_____ _____

8. Write **else** and **gain.** Cross out silent letters.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 83

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Try to write twenty compound words.

e Final Test, Page 93

Dictionary Helps

Notice the two doubled consonants. Notice the pronunciation. Do not say ăd′ rĕs.

- **address** (ə drĕs′) 1. A spoken or written speech: The President made an *address* on television. **Syn.,** Speech, talk, lecture. 2. The place where a person lives: Leave your name and *address.* 3. To write where something is to be sent: *Address* the letter correctly.

A common mistake is to write "alright." Always use two words.

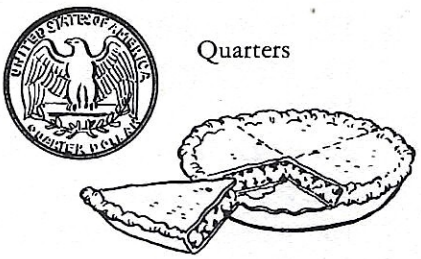
- **all right** (ôl rīt) 1. Satisfactory: It is *all right* to cross the street now. 2. Yes: *All right,* I'll go.

- **amuse** (ə mūz′) 1. Entertain; cause to feel cheerful and happy: Mother will *amuse* us with some games. 2. Make one laugh or smile: The clown can *amuse* the children. **Syn.,** Entertain, delight.
- **awfully** (ô′ fəl ĭ) 1. Dreadfully. **Syn.,** Terribly, fearfully. 2. Very (in common talk): We had an *awfully* nice time.

Sometimes we use words in talking that we do not use in writing. This use is common, but not good English.

- **passenger** (păs′ ən jĕr) Traveler in a train, bus, boat, etc., usually one who pays fare. **Syn.,** Traveler, rider.

- **polite** (pō līt′) Behaving properly; showing good manners: Everyone was very *polite* to the visitors. **Syn.,** Courteous, mannerly.



Quarters

The qu spells the kw sound.

- **quarter** (kwôr′ tĕr) 1. One of four equal parts; one fourth: We ate a *quarter* of the pie. 2. A twenty-five-cent coin, which is a *quarter* of a dollar.

_ account _____
_ Bible _____
_ cough _____
_ dentist _____
_ double _____
_ elect _____
_ errand _____
_ furnace _____
_ garage _____

_ record _____
_ hospital _____
_ saddle _____
_ safety _____
_ sport _____
_ worse _____
_ wreck _____

Review Words
able handle cattle uncle

Here is a quiz on the words in your list. You will know some of the answers. You can find the answers to the ones you don't know by using a dictionary.

What is the difference between these words:

1. health and safety?
2. game and sport?
3. spoil and wreck?
4. filling station and garage?
5. cuff and cough?
6. select and elect?
7. account and record?
8. stirrup and saddle?
9. double and doublet?
10. heater and furnace?
11. sanitarium and hospital?
12. Koran and Bible?
13. D.D.S. and dentist?
14. trip and errand?
15. worse and worsted?

a Using Your New Words

1. Be ready to answer the quiz questions.
2. Say and write your words as usual.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. You have had many le words and will have more. The le is pronounced əl. When we divide le words into syllables to read or study the words, we usually group the consonant before the le with it to make the last syllable. Write the new and review words that end in le.

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____

2. Cough is not spelled as you would expect it to be spelled. Remember the spelling by looking at the word. Write cough twice.

_____ _____

3. Write the words with doubled consonants.

_____ _____
_____ _____

4. Write hospital and dentist. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

5. Write **garage** and **furnace**. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

6. Write **record** and **elect**. Write them as **ing** words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write twice the word with silent **w**.

_____ _____

8. Write the spellings for the following:

(sāf′ tĭ) _____

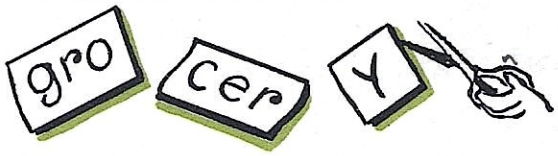
(spōrt) _____

(wēr̄s) _____

9. A *proper noun* is the name of a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are always capitalized. Write the proper noun twice.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 83



d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

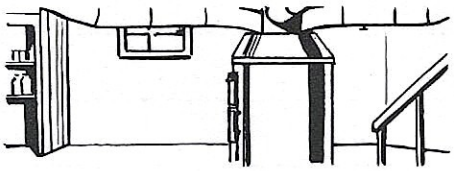
See how many words that end in **le** you can list.

e Final Test, Page 93

Dictionary Helps

Notice the doubled consonant.

- **account** (ə kount′) 1. A statement of money taken in and spent: The store manager keeps a careful *account* of his business. 2. Statement; explanation; story: He gave an *account* of his adventures. 3. *On account of* means by reason of: The game was called off *on account of* rain.



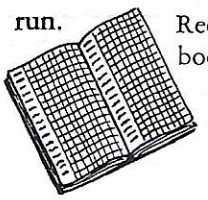
Furnace

Notice that the vowel before r is hard to hear.

- **furnace** (fēr′ nĭs) Something to make a hot fire in order to melt iron, make glass, heat a building, etc.: A *furnace* has an enclosed box for the fire.

Notice that there are two pronunciations, depending on the meaning.

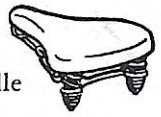
- **record** (rē kôrd′) 1. Put down in writing: John will *record* the minutes of the meeting. 2. Keep in such a way that we can go back to it: *Record* music; *record* history. (rĕk′ ērd) 1. The thing which is written or kept: We will look at the *record*. 2. A disk used on a phonograph. 3. List of things someone has done: He has a good school *record*. 4. The best yet done: He set a *record* in the mile run.



Record book

Phonograph record

Cowboy saddle



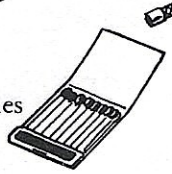
Bicycle saddle

Another le word.

- **saddle** (săd′ əl) 1. Seat for a rider on a horse, bicycle, etc. 2. Put a saddle on: *Saddle* a horse.

Safety pin

Safety razor



Safety matches

- **safety** (sāf′ tĭ) 1. Freedom from harm or danger: To cross the street in *safety*. 2. Protecting against harm: A *safety* pin; *safety* match; *safety* razor.

Sharp Eyes

_ sixty	_____
_ banana	_____
_ partly	_____
_ manner	_____
_ surely	_____
_ enjoy	_____
_ pumpkin	_____
_ sixteen	_____
_ receive	_____

_ cash	_____
_ usual	_____
_ grocery	_____
_ clerk	_____
_ eighty	_____
_ supply	_____
_ seventy	_____

Review Words
twenty thirty forty fifty

Joe wrote this paper in school. He made seven mistakes in spelling and two in arithmetic. Can you find them?

I surely enjoy going to
the store for hour supply
of grocery for the weak.
Today the clerk gave me a
banana and sum pumpkin
seeds. Mother, as usual,
let me keep the sixteen
cents in change. I had
sitty cents, so now I have
seventy. If I get fifteen
cents nept week, I'll have
eighty cents. In this manner
I hope to receive enough
cash two pay at least
partly four a knew
book I want.

a Using Your New Words

1. Be ready to tell what the mistakes are in Joe's paper.
2. Find your spelling words in Joe's paper. Draw a line under each one.
3. Say and write your words as usual.
4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. When y follows a consonant like l at the end of a word, it usually spells the ĭ sound. Less often it spells the ī sound. Write the new and review words in which final y spells the ĭ sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

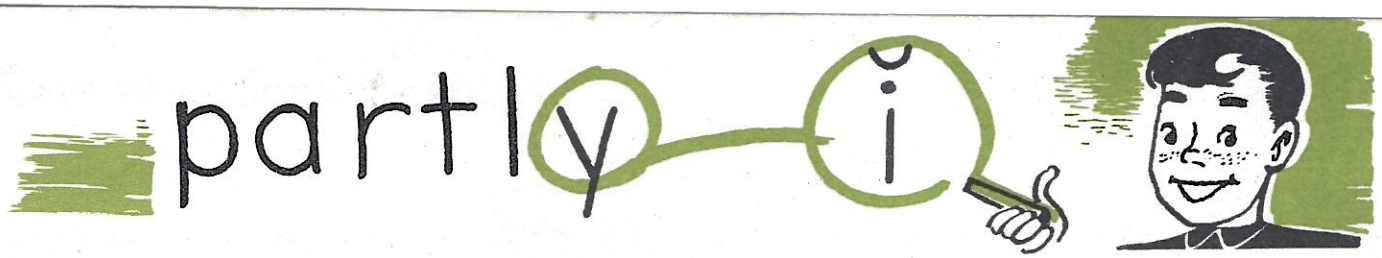
_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write twice the word in which final y spells the ī sound.

_____ _____



3. Receive is often misspelled. Write receive twice.

_____ _____

4. Fill in the blanks in these sentences from the story that Joe wrote.

The _____ gave Joe a _____ and some _____ seeds.

Joe hoped to _____ enough _____ in this _____ to pay at least _____ for a book.

His mother let him keep _____ cents in change, as _____.

Joe did _____ going to the _____ store for the _____ of groceries.

c Trial Test, Page 83

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

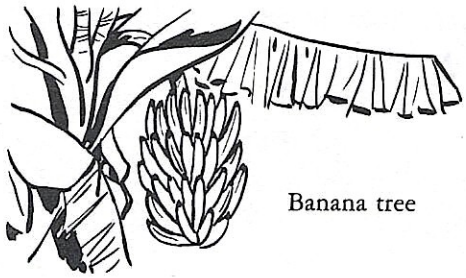
_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write Joe's paper the way it should have been written.

e Final Test, Page 93

Dictionary Helps


Banana tree

- **banana** (bə năn′ ə) A yellow or red fruit. Bananas are about five inches long and grow in large bunches. The plant is like a tree, with long leaves. It grows in warm countries.
- **cash** (kăsh) 1. Ready money; coins and bills: Father had a pocketful of *cash*. 2. Exchange for money: The bank will *cash* your check. We will *cash* our bonds.
- **clerk** (klĕrk) 1. Person hired to sell goods in a store. 2. Person hired to do office work. 3. Elected officer who has charge of records.
- **manner** (măn′ ĕr) Way of doing things: He walks in an unusual *manner*. He has good table *manners*.

This word is commonly mispronounced.

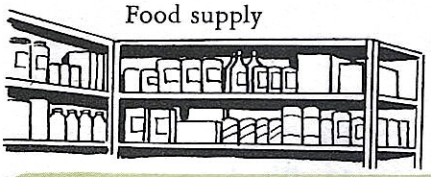
- **pumpkin** (pŭmp′ kĭn) A large orange-yellow fruit which grows on a vine.

Pumpkin

This word is often misspelled. Notice the **ei**.

- **receive** (rē sēv′) 1. Take: *Receive* gifts; *receive* orders. 2. Let into one's house: Mrs. Jones *receives* her friends on Friday.

Food supply



Notice that final **y** spells the **ī** sound.

- **supply** (sə plī′) 1. Give; furnish: We will *supply* the food. 2. Things stored and ready for use: We have a week's *supply* of food.

Hidden Meanings in Words

– ache	_____
– birth	_____
– canoe	_____
– cottage	_____
– fright	_____
– hire	_____
– inform	_____
– nephew	_____
– niece	_____

– palace	_____
– punish	_____
– purse	_____
– respect	_____
– soup	_____
– steel	_____
– waist	_____

Review Words
won blew week hour

Sometimes we use words in unusual ways. When someone has been very good to you, you may say, "You're an angel!" Of course you don't mean that the person is a real angel. You mean that he has been as good to you as an angel is said to be.

The words in this week's list have been used in unusual ways. Can you explain what each of these mean?

1. To be in the soup
2. To live in a palace
3. To paddle your own canoe
4. To have a grip of steel
5. To have the waist of a wasp
6. To have an ache in your heart
7. To live in the poor man's cottage
8. To punish yourself
9. To freeze in fright
10. To be King Midas' nephew
11. To show respect with your eyes
12. To give birth to an idea
13. To inform with a look
14. To hire out your brain
15. To have a heavy purse
16. To be Cinderella's niece

a Using Your New Words

1. Be ready to explain the real meanings of the phrases. Underline the spelling words in them.
2. Say and write your words as usual.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Homonyms are words which sound the same but which have different meanings and spellings. Write **berth, steal, waste, one, blue, weak,** and **our** in the column on the left. Write the homonyms for these words in the column on the right. You will find them in the new and review words. Be ready to tell what each one means. Use your dictionary if you need to.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write ache and hire. Write them as ing words, dropping final e.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write cottage and palace. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

4. Write punish and respect. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

5. Write the singular and plural of nephew and niece.

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write the singular and plural of purse.

_____ _____

7. Write the spellings for the following:

(sōōp) _____

(kə nōō′) _____

(frīt) _____

8. Write inform. Write it as an ing word.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 84

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

See how many pairs of homonyms you can find.

e Final Test, Page 94

Dictionary Helps

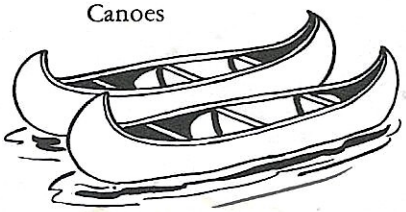
Notice the unusual spelling. The **ch** spells the **k** sound and **e** is silent.

- **ache** (āk) 1. Steady pain: A tooth*ache*; a stomach-*ache*. 2. Be in pain: My toe *aches*.

Notice that the **oe** spells the **ōō** sound.

- **canoe** (kə nōō′) A light boat moved with paddles: We paddled across the lake in our *canoe*.

Canoes



Notice that we see the **age**, but say the **ĭj** sound.

- **cottage** (kŏt′ ĭj) 1. A small house. 2. House at a summer resort.

Cottage

The **ph** usually spells the **f** sound.

- **nephew** (nĕf′ ū) Son of one's brother or sister; son of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Notice that we see **ace** in **palace**, but say the **ĭs** sound.

- **palace** (păl′ ĭs) 1. A great house for kings or queens. 2. A very fine house or building: John's house is a *palace*.

Palace

- **respect** (rē spĕkt′) 1. Honor: Children should show *respect* to their parents. 2. Feel or show honor for someone: I *respect* my friends. 3. Have care for: We should *respect* school property.
- **steel** (stēl) 1. Iron mixed with carbon so that it is very hard, strong, and tough: Most tools are made of *steel*. 2. Made of steel: A *steel* helmet; a *steel* sword. 3. Hard or strong like steel: He has a grip of *steel*.

© New Goals Spelling

_ attend	_____
_ forehead	_____
_ intend	_____
_ inspect	_____
_ lately	_____
_ married	_____
_ postal	_____
_ recite	_____
_ remembered	_____

_ English	_____
_ prison	_____
_ prisoner	_____
_ promise	_____
_ scratch	_____
_ scrub	_____
_ preach	_____

Review Words
wonderful thankful kindness careless

load unload unloaded

The English language is built from many languages: Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German, and others. Sometimes a word is made from more than one language. For example, we got the word **bicycle** from the French, who made it from the Latin **bi** (two) and the Greek **cycle** (wheel).

There are three parts often used in building words: *root, prefix,* and *suffix.*

A prefix is a syllable, syllables, or word placed before the root. It changes the meaning of the root. A suffix follows the root, and also changes the meaning.

Look at the word **inspect.** It comes to us from the Latin. The root is **spect.** The prefix **in** means "in" or "into." **Inspect** means "to look into"; that is, "to look at carefully." In the word **prisoner** the suffix **er** means "one who." A prisoner is "one who is in prison."

a Using Your New Words

1. Say each word of the word list, then write it on the line beside it.

2. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. In **attend, tend** is the root of the word, and **at** is the prefix. Underline the main part of the word **intend**; circle the prefix. Write **attend** and **intend.**

_____ _____

2. Both **inspect** and **recite** have a prefix but no suffix. Write these words, and draw a circle around the prefix.

_____ _____

3. Write **prison** and **prisoner.** Underline the suffix in **prisoner.**

_____ _____

4. Underline the main part of **promised** and **remembered.** Circle the suffix in each. The suffix **d** or **ed** changes the time at which the action took place. Write **remember, remembered, promise,** and **promised.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Married is made from marry by changing y to i and adding what suffix? _____
Circle the root of postal. Write married, postal.

_____ _____

6. Write in alphabetical order: scratch, lately, scrub, English, forehead, preach.

1._____ 4._____

2._____ 5._____

3._____ 6._____

7. Write the review words. Draw a ring around each suffix.

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. Write the root words of lately, married, postal, prisoner, promising, scratched, scrubbing, preacher.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

9. Write the past tense of scratch, scrub, inspect, and recite.

_____ _____

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 84

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Find as many words as you can which have both a prefix and a suffix.

e Final Test, Page 94

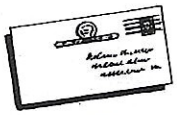
Dictionary Helps

This word is often mispronounced.

- **English** (ĭng′glĭsh) 1. Having to do with England, its people, or their language. 2. The people of England. 3. The language of England: *English* is spoken also in Canada, the United States, South Africa, and Australia.

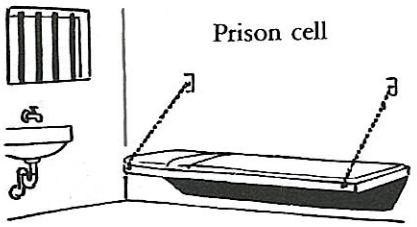
There are two pronunciations.

- **forehead** (fŏr′ĭd or fŏr′hĕd) The part of the face above the eyes.
- **postal** (pōs′təl) 1. Having something to do with mail and post offices: Mr. Jones is a *postal* worker. 2. A card with a postage stamp printed on it.



Postal card

- **preach** (prēch) 1. Give a sermon: The Rev. Smith *preached* a good sermon. 2. Talk strongly for something: He *preached* good health all his life.



Prison cell

s spells the z sound.

- **prison** (prĭz′ən) A place where one is shut up against his will: Thieves are put into *prison*.
- **recite** (rē sīt′) 1. Say over; repeat: Children *recite* their lessons. 2. Tell, one by one: *Recite* the names of the pupils in your class.

Scrub

Scrubbing

- **scrub** (skrŭb) 1. Rub hard; wash or clean by rubbing: To *scrub* the floor. 2. Low, stunted trees or shrubs: *Scrub* pine is growing in the field. 3. Less than first: The *scrub* team in football.

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

• Unit 19	• Unit 20	• Unit 21	• Unit 22	• Unit 23
_ address	_ account	_ sixty	_ ache	_ attend
_ all right	_ Bible	_ banana	_ birth	_ forehead
_ amuse	_ cough	_ partly	_ canoe	_ intend
_ awfully	_ dentist	_ manner	_ cottage	_ inspect
_ believe	_ double	_ surely	_ fright	_ lately
_ else	_ elect	_ enjoy	_ hire	_ married
_ gain	_ errand	_ pumpkin	_ inform	_ postal
_ homesick	_ furnace	_ sixteen	_ nephew	_ recite
_ interesting	_ garage	_ receive	_ niece	_ remembered
_ ninety	_ record	_ cash	_ palace	_ English
_ owe	_ hospital	_ usual	_ punish	_ prison
_ passenger	_ saddle	_ grocery	_ purse	_ prisoner
_ polite	_ safety	_ clerk	_ respect	_ promise
_ quarter	_ sport	_ eighty	_ soup	_ scratch
_ sailor	_ worse	_ supply	_ steel	_ scrub
_ soldier	_ wreck	_ seventy	_ waist	_ preach

a Study—Units 19 and 20

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 19 and 20. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the words with doubled consonants in Units 19 and 20.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

3. Write the words in Unit 20 that end in le. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

_____

4. Four words which are often misspelled are **believe, cough, wreck,** and **soldier.** Write each one twice.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write the words which have more than two syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write the words in which:

qu spells the **kw** sound _____

gh spells the **f** sound _____

ou spells the **ŭ** sound _____

w is silent _____

7. Write a synonym for these words:

story _____

entertain _____

rider _____

courteous _____

b Study—Units 21, 22, and 23

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 21, 22, and 23. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the words with more than two syllables in Units 21, 22, and 23.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write in words 60, 16, 80, and 70.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Write these words twice. They are often misspelled: receive, usual, niece.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write the words in which:

s spells the sh sound _____

ch spells the k sound _____

g spells the j sound _____

ph spells the f sound _____

oe spells the ōō sound _____

6. Write the words in which sh and ch spell the sh and ch sounds.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

7. Write part, sure, late as ly words.

_____ _____

_____

8. Write the words with silent gh.

_____ _____

9. Write berth, steal, waste, and their homonyms.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

10. Write receive, ache, hire, recite, and promise. Write them as ing words, dropping the final e.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 99

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

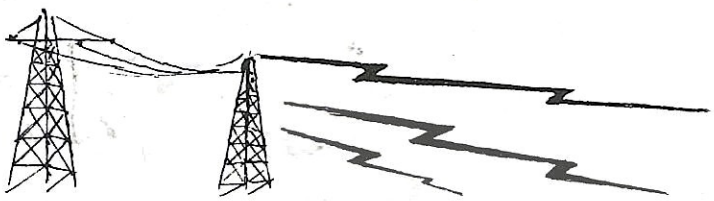
e Final Test, Page 101

Radio Programs

_ writer	_____
_ medicine	_____
_ collar	_____
_ pupil	_____
_ aren't	_____
_ recess	_____
_ American	_____
_ gallon	_____
_ speak	_____

_ simple	_____
_ linen	_____
_ explain	_____
_ borrow	_____
_ onion	_____
_ ashamed	_____
_ automobile	_____

Review Words
market handkerchief people news



Time	KPQ	KKZ	KMI
1 P.M.	News	News	Organ Music
1:15	Musical Recess	Simple Recipes	
1:30	Farm Bureau: The Onion Market	Bank Association: Borrow and Lend	American Forestry Department
1:45	News	Within Our City	Medicine & Health
2:00	Automobile Club: More Miles per Gallon	Ashamed of Your Manners?	Speak Good English
2:15		News	Weather
2:30	Explain the Bible	Young Sewing Pupil	Aren't People Silly?
2:45	Play: The Linen Handkerchief	Mystery: The Blank Cartridge	
3:00			News
3:15	Johny Jones	Bang Crossley	Men's Store: Collars & Ties
3:30	Sports Writer Review	Baseball Scores	Cowboy Singers
3:45	Safety Club	Crime Club	Markets

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Find your new and review words in the radio schedule. Circle them.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. What is the name of the Farm Bureau's program?

_____

2. Which program is on Station KMI at 3:15?

_____

3. Which program does KMI have on at 1:45?

_____

4. Which program is a cooking lesson?

_____

5. Which is the first music program on KPQ?

_____

6. What is the name of KKZ's sewing program?

_____

7. Which program do you think would be a funny one?

_____

8. Which is the only religious program?

_____

9. Which program is on KPQ at 3:30?

_____

10. Which program on KMI would interest a person who likes plants?

_____

11. Which program is about banking?

_____

12. What is KKZ's program on manners?

_____

13. Which program is on KPQ at 2:00? Who sponsors the program?

_____

_____

14. What is the name of the KPQ play?

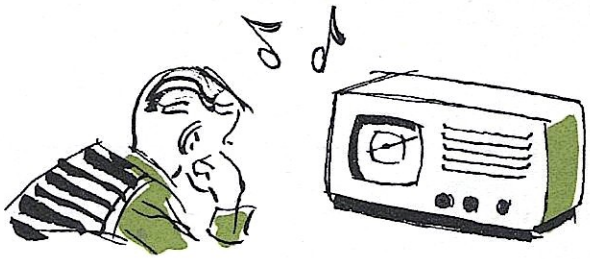
_____

15. What is the name of KMI's English program?

_____

16. What program does KKZ have at 2:15?

_____



c Trial Test, Page 84

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

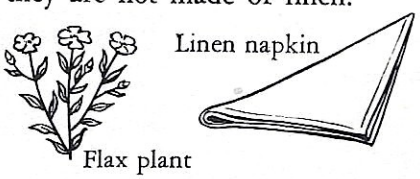
Make a list of your favorite radio programs.

e Final Test, Page 94

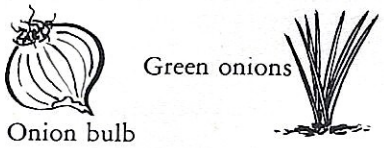
Dictionary Helps

x spells the ks sound.

- **explain** (ĕks plān′) Make plain; tell the meaning of; tell how to do: The teacher will *explain* the arithmetic problem.
- **gallon** (găl′ ən) The amount of four quarts of liquid: We bought five *gallons* of gasoline.
- **linen** (lĭn′ ən) 1. Cloth or thread made from flax: A *linen* suit. 2. Things made of linen: Tablecloths, napkins, sheets, towels, etc. These are called linens even when they are not made of linen.



- **medicine** (mĕd′ ə sən) A drug used to cure disease or improve health: He takes his *medicine* every day.
- **onion** (ŭn′ yən) A vegetable with a root shaped like a bulb, eaten raw and used in cooking. Onions have a strong smell and taste.



- **recess** (rē sĕs′) Time when work stops: We have a fifteen-minute *recess* in the morning.

Dangerous Crossing

_ agree	_____
_ built	_____
_ canal	_____
_ dangerous	_____
_ during	_____
_ helpful	_____
_ however	_____
_ level	_____
_ problem	_____

_ suffer	_____
_ unable	_____
_ upper	_____
_ useless	_____
_ village	_____
_ waste	_____
_ welcome	_____

Review Words
wise thought fear mountain

Once upon a time three goats and three wolves were traveling together to an animal village. They came to a broad, dangerous canal. Both wolves and goats were unable to swim. However, they found some wood and built a little boat. But the boat would stay level during the trip only if no more than two animals were in it at one time. The wolves saw no problem, but the gentle goats did.

"We agree that as long as you wolves do not outnumber us goats, we will suffer no harm," said one goat. "But once you have the upper hand on either shore, it is useless to say you will not eat us. How can we get across, one or two at a time, and never leave more wolves than goats on either shore? Any helpful ideas will be welcome."

"I've got it! Let's waste no more time," cried a clever wolf. "Here's how we'll do it . . ."

a Using Your New Words

1. Use toothpicks or coins for the wolves and goats. Can you tell how the wolf solved the problem?

2. Say and write your words as usual.

3. Circle the spelling words in the story.

4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. **Dangerous, helpful** and **useless,** in your list, have three common suffixes. **Unable** has a common prefix. Write these words. Draw a circle around each prefix or suffix.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write your review words. Change them by adding **un-** to **wise**; **-less** and **-ful** to **thought** and **fear**; and **-ous** to **mountain.** Say the new words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write **waste** and its homonym.

_____ _____

4. Write the words with doubled consonants.

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write **problem** and **welcome**. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

6. Fill in the answers from the story.

The animals had to cross a _____

to get to the animal _____.

They _____ a boat.

With more than two animals, the boat would

not stay _____.

7. Write **agree**. Make a new word by adding the prefix **dis-**. Add the suffixes **-able** and **-ment** to **agree**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. Write **during**, **dangerous**, **helpful**, and **however** in alphabetical order.

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

c Trial Test, Page 85

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write a clear explanation of how the wolves and goats solved their problems.

e Final Test, Page 95

Dictionary Helps

• **canal** (kə năl′) Waterway dug across land for ships or boats to go through or to carry water to places that need it: The Panama *Canal;* the Erie *Canal.* Some farmers water their crops by *canals.*

Panama Canal

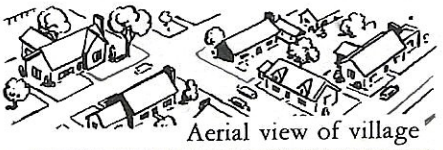
• **level** (lĕv′ əl) 1. Flat; even: The floor is *level.* 2. An instrument for showing whether a surface is level. 3. Height: The river rose to a record *level.* 4. To make level: We must *level* this land and plant grass.

Carpenter's level

• **problem** (prŏb′ ləm) 1. Question; hard question: Can you solve this arithmetic *problem?* 2. A matter of doubt or difficulty: The story, "Dangerous Crossing," sets up a *problem.*

Notice that we see the **age** in **village**, but say the ĭj sound.

• **village** (vĭl′ ĭj) 1. Group of houses, smaller than a town. 2. The people of a village: The whole *village* came to the meeting.


Aerial view of village

This word is a homonym of **waist** in Unit 22.

• **waste** (wāst) 1. Make poor use of; throw away: You *waste* too much paper. 2. Something not used: Take the *waste* to the dump. 3. Bare, wild region: The desert is a great *waste* of land. 4. Wear away: The wind and rain *wasted* the soil on the farms.

Saving Words

_ burst	_____
_ beggar	_____
_ clothes	_____
_ division	_____
_ distance	_____
_ explore	_____
_ enclose	_____
_ force	_____
_ flight	_____

_ learned	_____
_ protect	_____
_ quiet	_____
_ surprise	_____
_ subject	_____
_ settle	_____
_ travel	_____

Review Words
hundred apron geography February

No matter how messages are sent, they often need to be very short. In telegrams, for example, all unnecessary words are left out. Here are three short wartime messages which tell a longer story. Try to tell the whole story from them.

1

To: Maj. Gen. John J. Jones
From: Capt. Sam S. Smith
Subject: Continuing advance

All quiet. Spy sent enemy village, dressed clothes native beggar, to explore chances surprise attack. Distance two miles rough country, travel bad. Lack men to force battle.

2

To: Capt. Sam S. Smith
From: Maj. Gen. John J. Jones
Subject: Continuing advance

Can supply division when needed to protect advance. Dig in, settle down, sit tight. Will move up quietly morning to help enclose village.

3

To: Maj. Gen. John J. Jones
From: Capt. Sam S. Smith
Subject: Take village

Learned weak point. Burst through at dawn. Village taken. Enemy in flight.

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Find the words in your list in the messages. Draw a circle around each one.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Words are often spelled wrong because they are not pronounced correctly. **Surprise, clothes,** and **protect** should be very carefully pronounced. Write them and say them clearly as you do.

_____ _____

_____

2. The review words are also often misspelled because they are not carefully pronounced. Say the words clearly and write them.

(hŭn′ drəd) _____

(ā′ prən) _____

(jē ŏg′ rə fĭ) _____

(fĕb′ rōō ĕr ĭ) _____

3. Fill in the blanks from the story.

A spy was dressed in the _____

of a _____.

He was to _____ chances of an attack.

Maj. Gen. Jones promised to supply an army

_____ of men.

Capt. Smith needed the division to help

_____ the village.

Capt. Smith did not have enough men to

_____ a battle.

Smith was a _____ of two miles away.

Smith wrote that they had _____

through at dawn and that the enemy was in

_____.

4. Write the words that mean the following:

found out _____

still, without noise _____

what one is talking about _____

move from place to place _____

come to rest _____

c Trial Test, Page 85

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write the story of what happened, as told by the messages. Write as if you were Capt. Smith.

e Final Test, Page 95

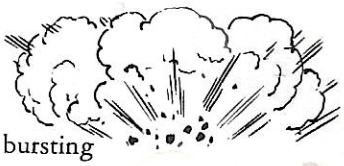
Dictionary Helps

- **beggar** (bĕg′ ẽr) 1. A person who lives by begging. 2. A very poor person.

Beggar

The vowel before r is hard to hear.

- **burst** (bẽrst) 1. Break open; fly apart: The bombs *burst.* 2. Do suddenly: To *burst* into the room. 3. Be full: The hall was *bursting* with people.



Bomb bursting

There are two pronunciations. The second one makes the spelling easier.

- **clothes** (klōz or klō~~th~~z) Coverings for the body: Mary has some new *clothes.*

$$5\overline{)50}\quad 10 \qquad\qquad 32\overline{)768}\ \ 2,\ \ 64,\ \ 128$$

Short and long division

- **division** (də vĭzh′ ən) 1. Dividing: We made a *division* of the toys. 2. Dividing one number by another. 3. Dividing line; boundary: This is the *division* between the states. 4. A part of an army: My father's *division* fought in Europe.
- **flight** (flīt) 1. Flying: The *flight* of a bird. 2. Things flying together: A *flight* of ten planes. 3. Trip on an airplane: A *flight* to New York. 4. A set of stairs: To go up two *flights* of stairs. 5. Escape: A *flight* for safety.

Pronounce the r carefully. Separate the syllables.

- **protect** (prō/tĕkt′) Shield from harm or danger; shelter; defend; guard: *Protect* us from harm.

The vowel before r is hard to hear. Pronounce the r clearly.

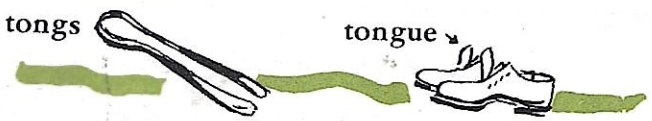
- **surprise** (sẽr prīz′) 1. Catch unprepared: We *surprised* the enemy with a night attack. 2. Astonish: We were *surprised* to win the game. 3. Something unexpected: Father brought us each a *surprise.*

Sharp Eyes

- except _____
- studying _____
- tongue _____
- score _____
- besides _____
- exercise _____
- taste _____
- touch _____
- example _____

- tender _____
- umbrella _____
- expect _____
- square _____
- dries _____
- recover _____
- pity _____

Review Words
fixed excuse sixth box



Mistakes in spelling are easy to overlook. A good speller always reads over what he has written. He trains his eyes to catch mistakes.

After you have said and written your words, cover your spelling list. Cross out the wrong words in the ten sentences without looking at your list. When you finish, check your work.

1. A (touch, thatch) of the (tongs, tongue) will show that the (test, taste) is bitter.

2. All boys seem to have a (tender, tinder) feeling for dogs.

3. John (dries, dies) all the dishes for his mother (accept, except) the glassware.

4. People like to walk through the woods for (exorcise, exercise).

5. Other figures (beside, besides) a (squire, square) have four sides.

6. It is a (pity, petty) that he cannot (aspect, expect) to (recover, recorder) fully.

7. His work at school is an (example, sample) for others to follow.

8. He is (steadying, studying) his lessons.

9. The (score, scare) was so big that the game became a joke.

10. Why is our (humbler, umbrella) usually at home when it rains?

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.

2. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. The x usually spells the ks sound as it does in the review words. Say the review words as you write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. The ex- is a common prefix. It usually means "out of"; "from"; "off"; "away from." Write the ex- words in your spelling list.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Be sure not to mix up except and accept. Write except or accept:

Everybody went _____ me.

I _____ your gift.

4. Write the words which have the roots study and dry.

_____ _____

5. Write twice the word in which **qu** spells the **kw** sound.

_____ _____

6. **Recover** has the prefix **re-**, which often means "again." Write **recover** and the past tense form of **recover**.

_____ _____

7. Write the spellings for the following:

(tŭng) _____

(skōr) _____

(tāst) _____

(tŭch) _____

8. Write **besides**, **tender**, **umbrella**, and **pity**. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

9. To which words can you add the suffix **ly**?

_____ _____

10. Write **except** and **expect**. Circle the last syllable.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 85

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words in the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write a short paragraph and put some mistakes in it. See how many your classmates can find.

e Final Test, Page 95

Dictionary Helps

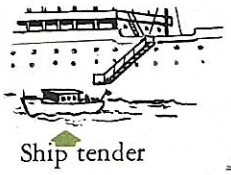
In many ex- words the usual ks sounds of x become gz.

- **example** (ĕg zăm′ pəl) 1. A sample; one thing taken to show what the others are like: He is an *example* of good training. 2. A model: Lincoln is a good *example* for American boys. 3. A problem in arithmetic. 4. Warning to others: The police made an *example* of the thief by sending him to jail.

Exercise

Here the x spells the ks sound.

- **exercise** (ĕk′ sĕr sīz) 1. Use; practice: *Exercise* of the body is good for health. 2. Something that gives practice: Do the *exercises* in your English book.
- **score** (skōr) 1. Record of points in a game: The *score* was 1 to 0. 2. Keep a record of points: To *score* a game. 3. To make points: He *scored* often. 4. Twenty: A *score* of years is 20 years.

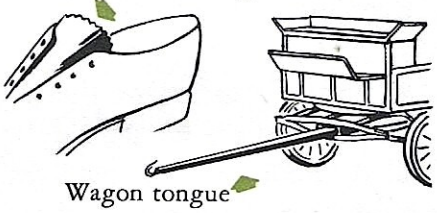


Ship tender

Engine tender

- **tender** (tĕn′ dĕr) 1. Soft; not tough: The meat is *tender*. 2. Kind; loving: He is a *tender* father. 3. Feeling pain or sorrow easily: Mother has a *tender* heart. 4. A small boat carried on a ship to land passengers or carry supplies. 5. The car behind a locomotive used to carry coal, oil, and water.

Tongue of shoe



Wagon tongue

Notice the unusual spelling for the sounds.

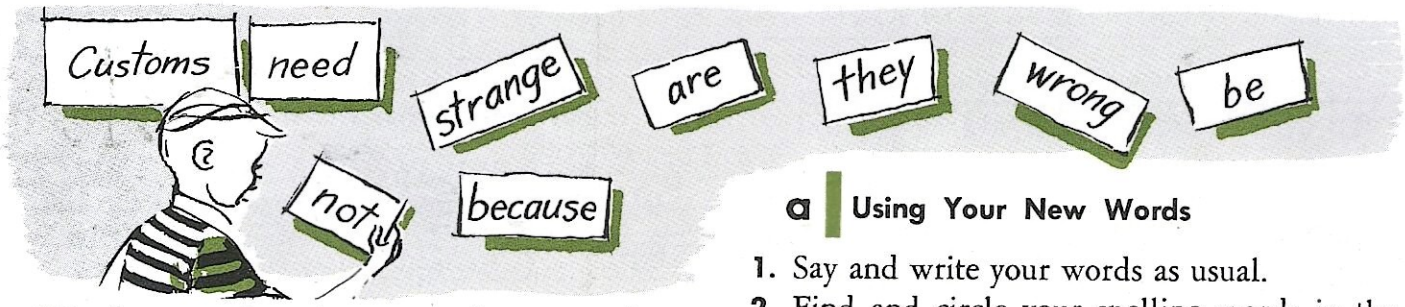
- **tongue** (tŭng) 1. Movable piece of flesh in the mouth. 2. Power to speak: Have you lost your *tongue?* 3. Language of a people: The English *tongue*. 4. Anything shaped or used like a tongue: *Tongue* of a shoe.

Scrambled Wisdom

_ correct	_____
_ language	_____
_ moment	_____
_ offer	_____
_ press	_____
_ proof	_____
_ remark	_____
_ remove	_____
_ repeat	_____

_ sentence	_____
_ solid	_____
_ steady	_____
_ strange	_____
_ themselves	_____
_ trace	_____
_ whenever	_____

Review Words
print finish state match



Words, as well as letters, need to come in the right order. Here are some "homemade" proverbs which use your spelling words. Somehow the proverbs got scrambled. Can you straighten them out?

1. Because strange are they wrong customs need be not.

2. An remark unkind can eraser no remove.

3. Willing themselves help to those God who are helps.

4. Pudding eating of the proof lies in the.

5. Trace to harder than draw to it's always.

6. A solid cement root will which long enough press walk a split can.

7. Manners correct language good is.

8. Little talk workers steady.

9. A sentence best the typewriter alone never wrote.

10. Offer you whenever repeat you an price the raise.

11. Moment back get it and a waste nobody can.

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Find and circle your spelling words in the proverbs after you have straightened them out.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. The prefix **re-** is used in many words. Usually it means "back" or "again" or "away." **Remove** means "to move back or away." **Repeat** means "to do again." Write the words in the list which begin with **re.** Add this prefix to each review word and to **trace.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write the two compound words in the list. Draw lines between the parts.

_____ _____

3. Write the words with doubled consonants.

_____ _____

_____

4. Write **strange**. Change it by adding **r, st, ly**. Write the new words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write **sentence** and **moment** and their plural forms. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. **Language** is often misspelled. Write it on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write **solid**. Write it with the **ly** ending.

_____ _____

8. Write **steady**. Change **y** to **i** and add **er** and **est** to **steady**.

_____ _____

_____

9. Write **proof**. Add the **re-** prefix to **proof**. Look up the new word in your dictionary. What does it mean?

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 86

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Scramble some sentences of your own for your classmates to straighten out.

e Final Test, Page 96

Dictionary Helps

Note the unusual spelling.

- **language** (lăng′ gwĭj) 1. Human speech, spoken or written. 2. The speech of one nation: The French *language*. 3. Any means of telling thoughts or feelings: A dog's *language;* deaf and dumb *language*.

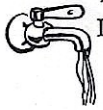
Printing press

Pressing clothes

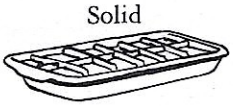
- **press** (prĕs) 1. Use force to push: *Press* the button; *press* clothes; *press* one's hand. 2. A machine for pressing: A printer's *press*. 3. Newspapers: The *press* reported the accident.

re- is a common prefix. It usually means "back" or "again."

- **remove** (rē mōōv′) Take off; take away: *Remove* your hat.
- **sentence** (sĕn′ təns) 1. A group of words that gives a complete thought. 2. What a judge says in punishment of a wrong-doer: The judge gave him a *sentence* of two years in jail.

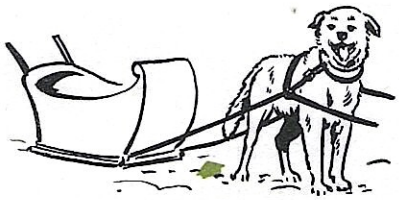


Liquid



Solid

- **solid** (sŏl′ ĭd) 1. Not a liquid or gas: Metal and wood are *solids*. 2. Not hollow: A bar of steel is *solid*. 3. Hard; firm: We are on *solid* ground.



Pulling with traces

- **trace** (trās) 1. To follow tracks or signs: The dog *traced* the bear through the woods. 2. Copy: He *traced* the picture with carbon paper. 3. Either of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which an animal pulls a wagon.

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

• Unit 25
- _ writer
- _ medicine
- _ collar
- _ pupil
- _ aren't
- _ recess
- _ American
- _ gallon
- _ speak
- _ simple
- _ linen
- _ explain
- _ borrow
- _ onion
- _ ashamed
- _ automobile

• Unit 26
- _ agree
- _ built
- _ canal
- _ dangerous
- _ during
- _ helpful
- _ however
- _ level
- _ problem
- _ suffer
- _ unable
- _ upper
- _ useless
- _ village
- _ waste
- _ welcome

• Unit 27
- _ burst
- _ beggar
- _ clothes
- _ division
- _ distance
- _ explore
- _ enclose
- _ force
- _ flight
- _ learned
- _ protect
- _ quiet
- _ surprise
- _ subject
- _ settle
- _ travel

• Unit 28
- _ except
- _ studying
- _ tongue
- _ score
- _ besides
- _ exercise
- _ taste
- _ touch
- _ example
- _ tender
- _ umbrella
- _ expect
- _ square
- _ dries
- _ recover
- _ pity

• Unit 29
- _ correct
- _ language
- _ moment
- _ offer
- _ press
- _ proof
- _ remark
- _ remove
- _ repeat
- _ sentence
- _ solid
- _ steady
- _ strange
- _ themselves
- _ trace
- _ whenever

a Study—Units 25 and 26

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 25 and 26. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Un-, re-, and ex- are common prefixes. Write the words in Units 25 and 26 which have these prefixes. Draw a ring around the prefix.

_____ _____

_____

3. The suffixes -less, -ful, -ous, and -ing are commonly used. Write the words with these suffixes. Draw a ring around each suffix.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Many words end with ar, er, ir, or, or ur. These words are often misspelled because the vowel before r is hard to hear. Write the words with any of these endings. Draw a ring around the ending.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

5. Write the words in which g spells the j sound.

_____ _____

6. Write the words that end in consonant-le.

_____ _____

7. Write the words in which two vowels come together.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

8. Write the proper noun twice.

_____ _____

b Study—Units 27, 28, and 29

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 27, 28, and 29. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. The prefixes ex-, en-, pro-, and re- are often used. Write the words in Units 27, 28, and 29 which have these prefixes. Draw a ring around each prefix.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

3. Write the compound words. Draw lines between the parts.

_____ _____

4. Write the words in which qu spells the kw sounds.

_____ _____

5. Write the words that begin with s in alphabetical order.

1._____ 6._____

2._____ 7._____

3._____ 8._____

4._____ 9._____

5._____ 10._____

6. Write the three-syllable words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____

7. Write explore, enclose, force, score, exercise, taste, remove, and trace. Change each word to an ing word, dropping final e.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 99

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

e Final Test, Page 101

Newspapers from Trees

_ thus _____
_ cabin _____
_ lumber _____
_ received _____
_ couple _____
_ ordered _____
_ outfit _____
_ plane _____
_ rough _____

_ certain _____
_ forward _____
_ improve _____
_ newspaper _____
_ frozen _____
_ highest _____
_ deliver _____

Review Words
country cousin cloudy without

Do you know that your daily newspaper was once a tree? About seven tenths of our paper is made from wood pulp. If you live in New York City, your Sunday paper comes from lumber that was ordered and received from at least eighty acres of wooded land.

Let's board a plane and visit a lumber camp. The lumber company has a rough cabin for each eight men and a stock of food supplies for the lumberjacks. Early in the morning the outfit moves forward into the forest to cut the highest trees. They take care to watch and improve the growing conditions of small trees, since they must have paper for the future.

The men cut the timber in the winter and pile it along the frozen streams. In a couple of months the streams will thaw. Then thousands of logs will be floated to a sawmill. The bark will be taken off and logs will be ground to a pulp. Certain chemicals will be added to whiten it. Trucks will deliver rolls of newsprint to the presses of the daily papers. Thus, you may be reading the news from a tree.

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Draw lines under the spelling words in the story.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. The **ou** most commonly spells the vowel sound in **out** but it sometimes spells other sounds. Sometimes **ou** spells the ŭ sound. Write the words in the word list and review list in which **ou** spells the **ou** sound in **out**.

_____ _____

_____

2. Now write the words in which **ou** spells the ŭ sound.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the words in which **u** spells the ŭ sound.

_____ _____

4. Add the suffixes -er and -est to high.

_____ _____

5. Write **certain**. Write it and add the prefix **un-**. Write it and add the suffix **-ly**.

_____ _____

_____

6. **Plane** and **plain** are homonyms. Write **plain** or **plane**:

We plan to take a _____ trip.

We wear _____ clothes.

7. Write the present and past tense of **receive**, **order**, **improve**, and **deliver**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. Write **forward** and **newspaper**. Draw lines to show the parts of each word.

_____

9. Write the different forms of **freeze**:

The lake will _____ tonight.

The lake _____ last night.

After the lake had _____, we went skating.

10. Write the singular and plural of **cabin**.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 86

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words in the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

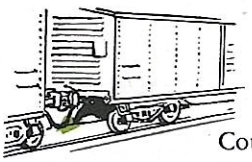
Look up *Paul Bunyan* in your encyclopedia. Write a story of one of Paul's deeds.

e Final Test, Page 96

Dictionary Helps

Log cabin

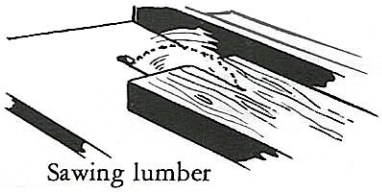
- **cabin** (kăb′ ən) 1. A small roughly built house. 2. A room on a ship. 3. Place for passengers in an airplane.



Couples

The **ou** spells the **ŭ** sound in this word.

- **couple** (kŭp′ əl) 1. Two things of the same kind that go together; a pair. 2. Man and woman who are married or go together. 3. Partners in a dance. 4. Join together: To *couple* two freight cars.
- **lumber** (lŭm′ bĕr) Timber, logs, boards, roughly cut and ready for use: We bought *lumber* to build our house.

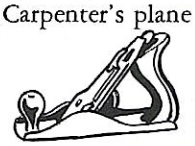


Sawing lumber

Here the **ou** spells the sound of **ou** in **out**.

- **outfit** (out′ fĭt) 1. All the things necessary for any purpose: An *outfit* for camping; a cowboy's *outfit*. 2. Furnish with everything needed: The trappers *outfitted* themselves for a long trip. 3. A group working together: A ranch *outfit*.
- **plane** (plān) 1. Airplane: The *plane* made a long flight. 2. A carpenter's tool with a blade for making wood smooth: Father's *plane* is sharp. 3. To smooth wood with a plane: *Plane* this board.

Carpenter's plane



Airplane

Here the **ou** spells **ŭ**, and the **gh** spells the **f** sound.

- **rough** (rŭf) 1. Not smooth: A *rough* road. 2. Stormy: *Rough* weather. 3. Not gentle; rude: He has a *rough* manner. 4. Coarse and tangled: A *rough* coat of hair.

_ against	_____
_ electric	_____
_ coach	_____
_ dodge	_____
_ drowned	_____
_ escape	_____
_ fever	_____
_ furniture	_____
_ fireplace	_____

_ library	_____
_ machine	_____
_ parlor	_____
_ police	_____
_ saving	_____
_ return	_____
_ visited	_____

Review Words
dare change smile become

As a lad, he almost drowned, made himself a good swimmer. When printers were needed in Philadelphia, he set out at 17, had his own shop at 23. Started police and fire departments, put up a street lamp, paved first sidewalk, started first public library. Invented furniture, made the first rocker, heated his parlor with movable fireplace. Invented bifocal glasses, a new wick for lamps, a musical instrument, a lightning rod. Ran the postal system, started a new church, argued for daylight saving and simple spelling. Did science experiments — with his famous kite and an electric machine. Visited England to stop the war against her. On his return helped write the Declaration of Independence. Had to dodge British ships to escape to France to get help for America. Sent France into a fever of excitement. Crowds stopped his coach on the streets to touch him. Helped write the Constitution and was governor of Pennsylvania.

a Using Your New Words

1. Who was this famous American?

_____

2. Say and write your words as usual.

3. Circle your spelling words in the story.

4. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. You have had many verbs, or "doing" words, which drop final e before adding **ing**. Write **save**. Then write **save** as an **ing** word.

_____ _____

2. Write **dodge** and **escape**. Then write them as **ing** words, dropping final e.

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the review words. Then write them as **ing** words, changing them in the same way.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Write the present and past tense forms of **visit** and **drown**. Say the words. Which has one syllable only?

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write the words that mean the following:

living room _____

book room _____

come back _____

teacher _____

6. Write **machine** and **police**. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

7. Write the compound word twice.

_____ _____

8. Write **again** and **against**.

_____ _____

9. Write **furniture** and **electric**. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

10. Write **fever** and **never**. Say both words slowly as you write them.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 86

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Look up *Benjamin Franklin* in your encyclopedia. Write one of the many stories of what he did.

e Final Test, Page 96

Dictionary Helps

- **coach** (kōch) 1. A large closed carriage with seats inside. 2. Passenger car of a railroad train. 3. A teacher: The football *coach* also coaches the baseball team. 4. To train or teach.

Train coach

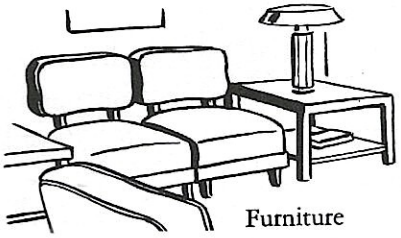
Stage coach

This word is often mispronounced.

- **drowned** (dround) From **drown.** 1. Die under water because of a lack of air. 2. Kill by keeping under water. 3. Keep from being heard: The noise *drowned* out our voices.

- **fever** (fē′ vĕr) 1. Body temperature greater than usual: He lay ill with a high *fever*. 2. Any sickness that heats the body and makes the heart beat fast: Scarlet *fever*.

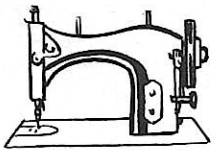
- **furniture** (fĕr′ nə chĕr) Things needed in a house or room, such as chairs, tables, beds, etc.



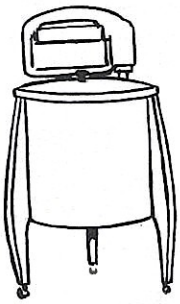
Furniture

This is one of the few words in which **ch** spells the **sh** sound.

- **machine** (mə shēn′) 1. An arrangement of parts for doing work, each part having a special thing to do: A washing *machine;* a sewing *machine*. 2. An automobile.



Sewing machine



Washing machine

The vowel before **r** is hard to hear.

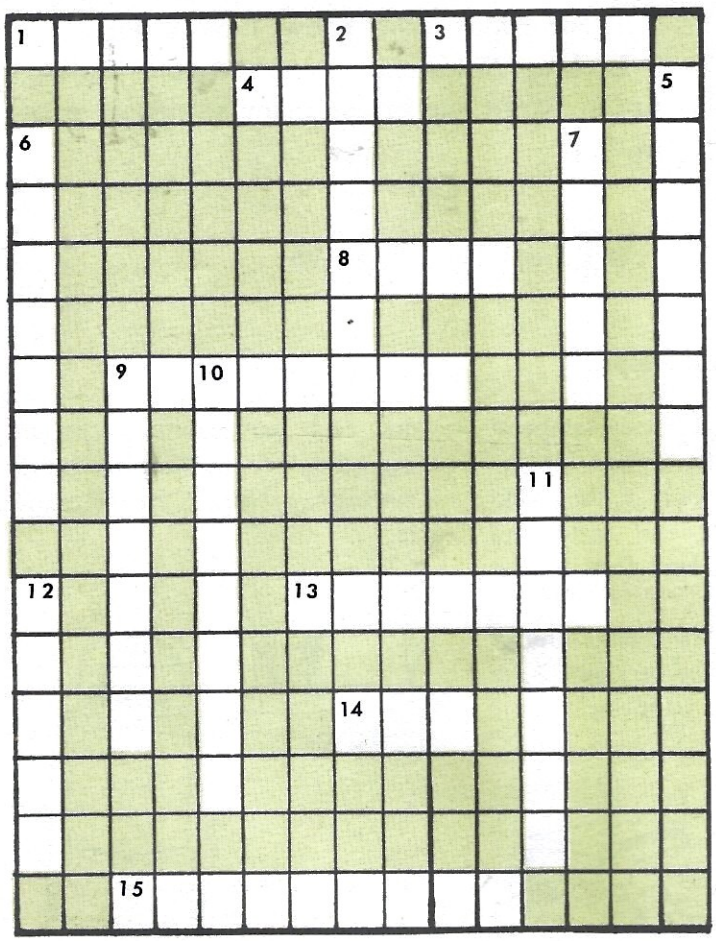
- **parlor** (pär′ lĕr) 1. A room for entertaining guests; living room. 2. A room used as a shop: A beauty *parlor;* a funeral *parlor*.

Crossword Puzzle

_ roast _____
_ wrap _____
_ area _____
_ product _____
_ ton _____
_ telephone _____
_ cabbage _____
_ perfect _____
_ queer _____

_ shopping _____
_ business _____
_ allow _____
_ butcher _____
_ package _____
_ lettuce _____
_ lemon _____

Review Words
sitting quit slip ship



Across

1. To bake
3. A fruit
4. To cover
8. Region
9. Work; occupation
13. Having no faults
14. Two thousand pounds
15. Invented by Alexander Graham Bell

Down

2. Leafy vegetable
5. Green salad vegetable
6. Answer in a multiplication problem
7. To permit
9. One who cuts meat
10. Buying or inspecting goods
11. A parcel
12. Odd; unusual; strange

a Using Your New Words

1. Say each word of the list after your teacher; then write it on the line beside it.

2. Work the crossword puzzle.

3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. We double the final consonant of many verbs when we change them to **ing** words. Write **shop** and **wrap**. Then write them as **ing** words, doubling the final consonant.

_____ _____

_____ _____

2. Write **sit, slip, quit,** and **ship.** Then write them as **ing** words, doubling the final consonant.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write telephone and package. Change them to ing words, dropping final e.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Write the words that mean the following:

bake _____

region _____

2000 lbs. _____

having no fault _____

permit _____

a fruit _____

5. Write twice the word in which qu spells the kw sound.

_____ _____

6. Write product, cabbage, lettuce, and butcher. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

_____ _____

7. Write busy and business.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 87

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

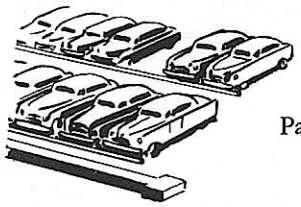
For Pupils Who Know Their Words

How many words can you list which have *tele* in them? How many can you list which end in *age*?

e Final Test, Page 97

Dictionary Helps

- **area** (âr′ ĭ ə) 1. Amount of surface: The *area* of this floor is 600 square feet. 2. Region: The Great Lakes *area*; the Rocky Mountain *area*.



Parking area

Most words with this ĭj sound are spelled age, (cottage, garbage, baggage, etc.).

- **cabbage** (kăb′ ĭj) A vegetable whose thick leaves are folded closely into a round head.

Vowels are harder to hear in unaccented syllables.

- **lemon** (lĕm′ ən) 1. Sour, light yellow fruit that grows in warm climates. 2. A pale yellow color. 3. Flavored with lemon: A *lemon* pie.

Try saying both syllables as if they were separate words, let and tuce. Notice how the sound changes when you put the accent on the first syllable.

- **lettuce** (lĕt′ ĭs) A garden plant with large, crisp, green leaves that are used for salad.

- **product** (prŏd′ ŭkt) 1. That which is produced: Farm *products*; factory *products*. 2. The answer to a multiplication problem.

262 – Multiplicand
2 – Multiplier
524 – Product

The ph spells the f sound. Tele means "far" and phone means "speaker."

- **telephone** (tĕl′ ə fōn) A means of sending sound by electricity.

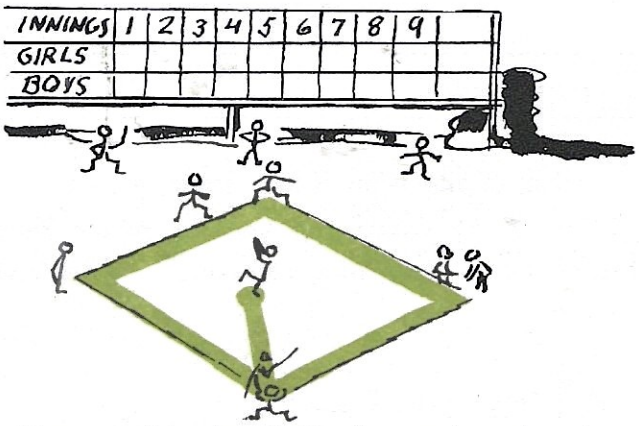
Telephone

Spelling Baseball

_ stable _____
_ meant _____
_ darling _____
_ sweater _____
_ driven _____
_ muddy _____
_ pasture _____
_ frighten _____
_ slept _____

_ vegetable _____
_ lonesome _____
_ power _____
_ dearest _____
_ knit _____
_ orchard _____
_ motor _____

Review Words
swept rang drew fought



Draw a big baseball diamond and a box score on the board. The boys may play the girls. A boy reads the first "pitch." If the first girl "batter" spells it correctly, she makes a "hit" and puts an X on first base. If she misses, she is out. Four hits make a run; three outs make an inning. The teacher is the umpire. Take five or ten minutes to study the "pitches" first.

Spelling Pitches

1. Cow house
2. Past tense of *mean*
3. What does Mother call you when you're good?
4. A knit garment
5. Drive, drove, had _____
6. Make *mud* an adjective
7. Where the cows eat
8. Scare
9. Past tense of *sleep*
10. Pea, bean, carrot, etc.
11. Feeling lonely
12. Strength
13. The one most dear
14. You need big needles to do it
15. Where the fruit trees are
16. What makes a car run

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. Try playing "Spelling Baseball."
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the words for which the meanings are given under "Spelling Pitches."

1._____ 9._____
2._____ 10._____
3._____ 11._____
4._____ 12._____
5._____ 13._____
6._____ 14._____
7._____ 15._____
8._____ 16._____

2. We form the past tense of many verbs by adding **d** or **ed**. We form the past tense of other verbs by changing the word itself (**see, saw; run, ran,** etc.). Write the past tense forms of **mean, sleep, sweep, ring, draw,** and **fight.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the word with silent **gh**, and the word with silent **k** before **n**.

_____ _____

4. **Vegetable** is often misspelled. Write it on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

5. Write **orchard** and **motor**. Draw a line under the vowels before **r**.

_____ _____

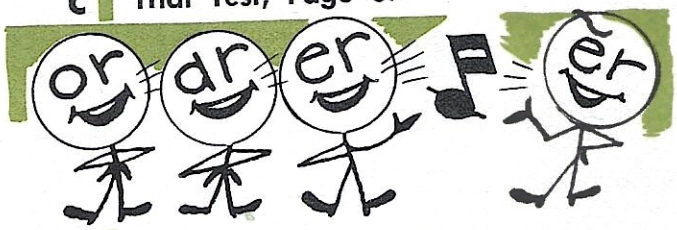
6. Change **dear** to **er** and **est** words.

_____ _____

7. Write the parts of the word **lonesome**.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 87



d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

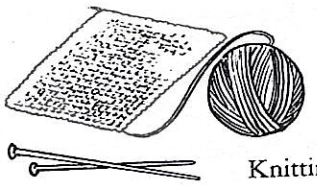
Play the baseball game by making up "spelling pitches" for other units.

e Final Test, Page 97

Dictionary Helps

Notice that the k is silent before n as in knife, knock, knot, etc.

- **knit** (nĭt) Make with long needles out of yarn or thread: Mother will *knit* you a sweater.



Knitting

The vowel before r is hard to hear.

- **motor** (mō′ tẽr) 1. Engine which makes a thing go: An electric *motor*. 2. Run by a motor: *Motor*cycle. 3. An automobile. 4. Travel by automobile: We will *motor* through the West.

Outboard motor

The vowel before r is hard to hear.

- **orchard** (ôr′ chẽrd) 1. A piece of ground on which fruit trees are grown. 2. The trees in an orchard: We get good fruit from our *orchard*.

Orchard

- **pasture** (păs′ chẽr) 1. Grassy land on which cattle, sheep, or horses can feed. 2. Put cattle, sheep, etc., out to feed in a pasture: We *pasture* the horses in the south field.

Another le word.

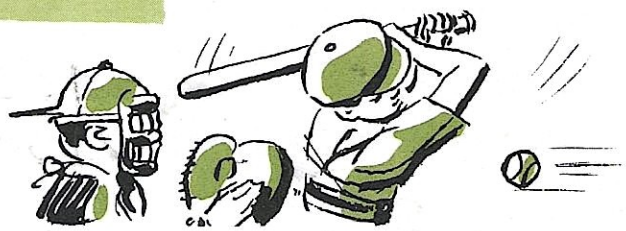
- **stable** (stā′ bəl) 1. A building where horses or cattle are kept and fed. 2. To put or keep in a stable: To *stable* the horses.

This word is often mispronounced and misspelled.

- **vegetable** (vĕj′ ə tə bəl) Plant grown for food: Peas, corn, lettuce, tomatoes, and beets are *vegetables*.

already	_____
America	_____
bridge	_____
exchange	_____
greatest	_____
history	_____
hurried	_____
important	_____
interested	_____
member	_____
nation	_____
opening	_____
perhaps	_____
result	_____
term	_____
value	_____

Review Words
team young club world



Our National Pastime

(P) _____ the (g) _____ and most (i) _____ game in our (n) _____ is baseball. By 1907 so many people were (i) _____ _____ in the story of its beginning in (A) _____ that some men were chosen to write the (h) _____ of the game. They decided that Abner Doubleday had invented the game at Cooperstown, New York, in 1839.

As a (r) _____ of the popularity of the game, we now have two major and many minor leagues. The (c) _____ owners may sell or (e) _____ players until June 15 each season.

In the spring the big league clubs go through a (h) _____ six weeks (t) _____ of spring training. They try out many minor league players in hopes of finding a (y) _____ "rookie" who will be of (v) _____ to them as a (m) _____ of the (t) _____. A "rookie" often has to play in the minors for five or six years before he can (b) _____ the gap to the majors.

Long before (o) _____ day in April, a 154-game schedule has (a) _____ been carefully planned. In October the pennant winners of the two leagues meet in the (W) _____ Series.

a Using Your New Words

1. Say and write your words as usual.
2. The words for this week have been used to talk about baseball. Read the story and use in it the correct new and review words.
3. Study the review words and "Dictionary Helps."

b Spelling Your Words

1. Write the correct new and review words in the story about baseball.
2. Change great to er and est words.

_____ _____

3. Write the past tense of hurry and interest.

_____ _____

4. Write nation and important. Draw lines between the syllables.

_____ _____

5. Remember that all right must be written as two words and already as one. Write both.

_____ _____

6. Make ing words of result and open.

_____ _____

7. Write exchange. Write it as an ing word, dropping final e.

_____ _____

8. Write story and history.

_____ _____

9. Write member and perhaps. Draw lines to show the syllables.

_____ _____

c Trial Test, Page 87

d Studying Misspelled Words

If you missed words on the trial test, use this time to study them. Use the study helps. Write the misspelled words correctly on these lines.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

For Pupils Who Know Their Words

Write a short story about a famous baseball player.

e Final Test, Page 97

Dictionary Helps

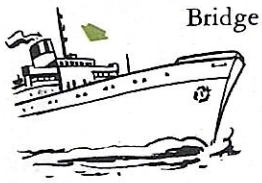
This word is often misspelled "allready."

- **already** (ôl rĕd′ ĭ) Before this time; by this time; even now: You are *already* late.

North and South America

- **America** (ə mĕr′ ə kə) 1. The United States. 2. North America. 3. North America and South America. America gets its name from Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian sailor.

- **bridge** (brĭj) 1. Something built that carries a road, railroad, or path across a river or road. 2. Make a way over anything that hinders: A log *bridged* the stream. 3. The platform above the deck of a ship for the officer in command: The captain shouted orders from the *bridge*. 4. The bony upper part of the nose: The *bridge* of the nose.



Bridge of ship

Bridge of nose

This is a common prefix.

- **exchange** (ĕks chānj′) 1. Change; give and take: You two boys *exchange* places. 2. Central telephone office: She works at the telephone *exchange*.

This common ending or suffix is pronounced shən.

- **nation** (nā′ shən) 1. A group of people living in the same country, with the same government, and usually speaking the same language: The French *nation*. 2. A people, race, or tribe; those having the same forefathers, language, and history: The Aztec *nation*.
- **term** (tĕrm) 1. A word or group of words used in a special subject: A medical *term*. 2. A set time: He will serve a *term* of four years.

This is review week. All the new words you have had during the past five weeks are listed below by units. The words that are checked are the words you have missed on your final tests. You will have the first two days of the week to study them. On Wednesday you will have a trial test of twenty or more words. On Thursday you will have a chance to study words you missed. On Friday your teacher will choose twenty or more words from the list as a final test.

• Unit 31
- _ thus
- _ cabin
- _ lumber
- _ received
- _ couple
- _ ordered
- _ outfit
- _ plane
- _ rough
- _ certain
- _ forward
- _ improve
- _ newspaper
- _ frozen
- _ highest
- _ deliver

• Unit 32
- _ against
- _ electric
- _ coach
- _ dodge
- _ drowned
- _ escape
- _ fever
- _ furniture
- _ library
- _ fireplace
- _ machine
- _ parlor
- _ police
- _ saving
- _ return
- _ visited

• Unit 33
- _ roast
- _ wrap
- _ area
- _ product
- _ ton
- _ telephone
- _ cabbage
- _ perfect
- _ queer
- _ shopping
- _ business
- _ allow
- _ butcher
- _ package
- _ lettuce
- _ lemon

• Unit 34
- _ stable
- _ meant
- _ darling
- _ sweater
- _ driven
- _ muddy
- _ pasture
- _ frighten
- _ slept
- _ vegetable
- _ lonesome
- _ power
- _ dearest
- _ knit
- _ orchard
- _ motor

• Unit 35
- _ already
- _ America
- _ bridge
- _ exchange
- _ greatest
- _ history
- _ hurried
- _ important
- _ interested
- _ member
- _ nation
- _ opening
- _ perhaps
- _ result
- _ term
- _ value

a Study—Units 31 and 32

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 31 and 32. Draw a box around each word which you have checked because you missed it on a final test. Study these words first.

2. Write the past tense of **visit, drown, order,** and **receive.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

3. Write the words from Units 31 and 32 with **er** endings.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Write the compound words from Units 31 and 32.

_____ _____

_____

5. Words with opposite meanings are *antonyms.* Write the antonyms of **smooth, backward, lowest, for.**

_____ _____

_____ _____

6. Write the synonyms from Unit 31 for **pair** and **sure.**

_____ _____

7. Write the spellings for the following:

(rŭf) _____

(hī′ əst) _____

(ə lĕk′ trĭk) _____

(kōch) _____

(fĕr′ nə chĕr) _____

(mə shēn′) _____

8. Write **library**. Write its plural form, changing y to i and adding es.

_____ _____

9. Write **save**. Change it to an **ing** word.

_____ _____

b Study—Units 33, 34, and 35

1. Say to yourself each word in Units 33, 34, and 35. Draw a box around each word which you have checked. Study these words first.

2. Write the word which:

Begins with silent **w** _____

Begins with silent **k** _____

Has an f sound spelled **ph** _____

Has a kw sound spelled **qu** _____

Ends with **le** _____

Ends with **le** _____

Has silent **gh** _____

3. Write the past tense of **interest**, **mean**, **hurry**, and **sleep**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. Make **est** words of **dear** and **great**.

_____ _____

5. Write antonyms for **keep** and **faulty**.

_____ _____

6. Make **ing** words of **shop** and **wrap**.

_____ _____

7. Write in alphabetical order the words from Units 33, 34, and 35 that begin with **a**.

1._____ 3._____

2._____ 4._____

8. Write the word with the suffix **-ness** and the word with the prefix **ex-**.

_____ _____

9. Add the prefix **un-** to **important**, **interested**, **hurried**, **wrap**. Say the new words.

_____ _____

_____ _____

10. Write the singular and plural forms of **cabbage**, **package**, **pasture**, **vegetable**.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

11. Write synonyms for the following:

strange _____

occupation _____

permit _____

lonely _____

strength _____

c Trial Test, Page 99

d Study Misspelled Words

Study the words you missed on the trial test and all the words in the review list that you have checked. Use these lines to write them.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

e Final Test, Page 101

Trial Tests

Unit 1

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 1.

Score_____

Unit 2

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 4.

Score_____

Unit 3

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 7.

Score_____

Unit 4

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 10.

Score_____

Unit 5

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 13.

Score_____

Unit 7

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 18.

Score_____

Trial Tests

Unit 8

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 20.

Score_____

Unit 9

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 22.

Score_____

Unit 10

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 24.

Score_____

Unit 11

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 26.

Score_____

Unit 13

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 30.

Score_____

Unit 14

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 32.

Score_____

Trial Tests

Unit 15

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 34.

Score_____

Unit 16

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 36.

Score_____

Unit 17

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 38.

Score_____

Unit 19

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 42.

Score_____

Unit 20

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 44.

Score_____

Unit 21

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 46.

Score_____

Trial Tests

Unit 22

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 48.

Score_____

Unit 23

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 50.

Score_____

Unit 25

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 54.

Score_____

Unit 26

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 56.

Score _____

Unit 27

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 58.

Score _____

Unit 28

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 60.

Score _____

Trial Tests

Unit 29

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 62.

Score_____

Unit 31

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 66.

Score_____

Unit 32

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 68.

Score_____

Unit 33

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 70.

Score_____

Unit 34

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 72.

Score_____

Unit 35

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 74.

Score_____

Final Tests

Unit 1

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 16.

Score_____

Unit 2

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 16.

Score_____

Unit 3

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 16.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Unit 4

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 16.

Score_____

Unit 5

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 16.

Score_____

Unit 7

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 28.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Final Tests

Unit 8

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 28.

Score_____

Unit 9

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 28.

Score_____

Unit 10

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 28.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Unit 11

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 28.

Score_____

Unit 13

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 40.

Score_____

Unit 14

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 40.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Final Tests

Unit 15

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 40.

Score_____

Unit 16

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 40.

Score_____

Unit 17

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 40.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Unit 19

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 52.

Score_____

Unit 20

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 52.

Score_____

Unit 21

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 52.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Final Tests

Unit 22

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 52.

Score_____

Unit 23

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 52.

Score_____

Unit 25

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 64.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Unit 26

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 64.

Score_____

Unit 27

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 64.

Score_____

Unit 28

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 64.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Final Tests

Unit 29

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 64.

Score_____

Unit 31

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 76.

Score_____

Unit 32

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 76.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Unit 33

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 76.

Score_____

Unit 34

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 76.

Score_____

Unit 35

Your teacher will pronounce the new and review words for you. Check your work and write your score.

Check each new word that you misspelled on the line before the word on page 76.

Score_____

On the graph on the inside back cover page, keep a record of the scores on your Friday tests. Your teacher will show you how.

Review Trial Tests

Unit 6

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 16.

Score_____

Unit 12

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 28.

Score_____

Unit 18

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 40.

Score_____

Unit 24

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 52.

Score_____

Unit 30

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 64.

Score_____

Unit 36

Your teacher will pronounce twenty or more words from the review lists on page 76.

Score_____

Review Final Tests

Unit 6	Unit 12	Unit 18
Score_____	Score_____	Score_____

Record your score on the graph for Review Tests on the inside back cover page.

Unit 24	Unit 30	Unit 36
Score_____	Score_____	Score_____

Record your score on the graph for Review Tests on the inside back cover page.

My Spelling Dictionary

This dictionary contains all 480 new spelling words in this book. Turn to the inside front cover for the key to pronunciation. The numbers at the end of some entries show in which units these words appear in the "Dictionary Helps."

- **account** (ə kount′) 1. Statement of money received and spent; record of business: The clerk kept a careful *account* of the money spent in the store. 2. Statement; explanation; story: John gave a clear *account* of the accident. (**20**)
- **ache** (āk) 1. Continuous pain: The *ache* in Joe's arm grew worse. 2. Suffer continuous pain; be in pain: My leg *aches*. (**22**)
- **acre** (ā′ kĕr) An area of 160 square rods or 43,560 square feet. (**14**)
- **address** (ə drĕs′) 1. A speech, either spoken or written: The Mayor made an *address* to the club. 2. Speak to or write to: *Address* the mayor as "Your Honor." 3. The place to which mail is directed: Write your name and *address* on this card. 4. Write on (an envelope or package) where it is to be sent: *Address* the package clearly. (**19**)
- **against** (ə gĕnst′) 1. In opposition to: The Giants played *against* the Cardinals. 2. Upon: The sleet beat *against* our windows.
- **agree** (ə grē′) 1. Consent: I *agree* to help clean up the yard. 2. Have the same opinion: We all *agree* that this arithmetic is hard.
- **aim** (ām) 1. Point or direct a gun, a blow, etc., in order to hit: *Aim* carefully before you pull the trigger. 2. Act of aiming: His *aim* was good; he hit the target every time. 3. Purpose; intention: It is John's *aim* to finish the model boat this week.
- **alarm** (ə lärm′) 1. A warning sound or signal: The *alarm* sent the fighter planes into action. 2. The thing that makes the sound or signal: The fire *alarm* could be heard for three blocks. 3. A state or condition of fear: The rabbit scampered away in *alarm*.
- **allow** (ə lou′) 1. Let; permit: Father will *allow* us to build a tree house. 2. Give; let have: Mother will *allow* Jane a quarter a day for lunch.
- **all right** (ôl rīt) 1. Correct; satisfactory: The teacher found that his problems were *all right*. 2. Yes: *All right*, we're ready to go. (**19**)
- **already** (ôl rĕd′ ĭ) Before this time; even now: The train is *already* an hour late. (**35**)
- **although** (ôl ŧhō′) Though; even if: We shall go to the park *although* it looks like rain. (**11**)
- **America** (ə mĕr′ ə kə) 1. The United States: We live in *America*. 2. North America: Canada is a country in *America*. 3. North America and South America: *America* is made up of two continents. (**35**)
- **American** (ə mĕr′ ə kən) 1. Of the United States; belonging to the United States: The *American* flag flew from the pole in the school yard. 2. Of or pertaining to both South and North America: Argentina is one of the largest of the South *American* countries.
- **amount** (ə mount′) 1. Sum; quantity: No *amount* of money could get the man to go out in the storm. 2. Reach; be equal: The damage will *amount* to several hundred dollars. (**3**)
- **amuse** (ə mūz′) 1. Entertain: Grandfather will *amuse* Johnny by taking him to the park. 2. Cause to laugh or smile: The funny story will surely *amuse* the class. (**19**)
- **angry** (ăng′ grĭ) Having the ugly feeling one may have when he is kept from acting or doing as he wishes: Billy was *angry* when he had to stay home from the party.
- **answered** (ăn′ sẽrd) 1. Responded to a question or summons: Only a few children *answered* correctly. 2. Was responsible: The captain *answered* for the actions of the team. 3. Served: The blankets *answered* for a tent.
- **apart** (ə pärt′) 1. To pieces; in pieces; in separate parts: Father took the motor *apart* to repair it. 2. To one side; aside; off or away from others: The boys put some stamps *apart* for the absent members. 3. Away from each other: Aunt Jane kept the two dogs *apart*.
- **appear** (ə pēr′) 1. Be seen: In spring, the flowers will *appear* one by one. 2. Seem: These boards *appear* to be strong. (**14**)
- **area** (âr′ ĭ ə) 1. Amount of surface; extent: The *area* of the table is twelve square feet. 2. Region: One *area* of the country was very dry. (**33**)
- **aren't** (ärnt or är′ ənt) Are not: You *aren't* going in the rain, are you?
- **armies** (är′ mĭz) **pl.** of *army*. 1. An organized group of fighting units armed for war. 2. Multitude; a very large number: An *army* of ants attacked our food supply.
- **arrest** (ə rĕst′) 1. Stop; check: The medicine did not *arrest* the fever. 2. Seize by legal authority; take to jail or to court: Policemen *arrest* those who drive carelessly. 3. The act of seizing or arresting: We saw the *arrest* of the criminal.
- **ashamed** (ə shāmd′) 1. Feeling shame because of a bad, wrong, or foolish act: Joe was *ashamed* of his poor work. 2. Unwilling because of shame: Sam was *ashamed* to tell his mother why he was late.
- **ashes** (ăsh′ ĭz) What remains of a thing after it has been burned: He removed the *ashes* from the furnace.
- **attend** (ə tĕnd′) 1. Be present at: We must *attend* school regularly. 2. Give thought and care; apply oneself: James, *attend* to your work! 3. Wait on; go with: Beautiful young ladies will *attend* the queen. 4. Go with as a result: Success will *attend* those who work hard.
- **attic** (ăt′ ĭk) Space just below the roof in a house: The books were stored in the *attic*. (**13**)
- **automobile** (ô′ tə mō bēl) Motor car or passenger car that has a built-in motor. The automobile is suitable for use on streets and roadways.
- **awful** (ô′ fəl) 1. Dreadful; causing fear: The *awful* storm broke many of the windows. 2. Impressive; deserving great respect: The *awful* power of God was turned against the wicked. (**10**)
- **awfully** (ô′ fəl ĭ) Terribly; dreadfully: We were *awfully* afraid after the accident. (**19**)
- **awhile** (ə hwīl′) For a short time: Rest *awhile* before leaving.
- **bacon** (bā′ kən) Salted and smoked meat from the side and back of a hog.
- **banana** (bə năn′ ə) A slightly curved yellow or red fruit with firm creamy flesh. The banana plant, which looks like a tree, grows in warm climates. (**21**)
- **barrel** (băr′ əl) 1. A round wooden container having a flat top and bottom: The *barrel* of dishes was put carefully on the truck. 2. The amount a barrel can hold: A *barrel* of flour spilled when the truck overturned. 3. Put into barrels: We must *barrel* the vinegar tomorrow. 4. The metal tube of a gun: The *barrel* of the gun was rusty. (**15**)
- **basement** (bās′ mənt) The lowest story of a building usually partially or wholly underground.
- **battle** (băt′ əl) 1. A fight between two armies: Many men lost their lives in the *battle*. 2. Struggle; fight: It was a *battle* for the small boat to go up stream.
- **bay** (bā) Part of a sea or lake extending into the land: Fishing was good in the *bay*. (**3**)
- **beast** (bēst) Any animal, except man, especially a four-footed animal: A lion is a dangerous *beast*.
- **beggar** (bĕg′ ẽr) Person who lives by begging or asking for alms: The *beggar* asked us to give him a coat for the winter. (**27**)
- **begged** (bĕgd) 1. Asked for food, clothes, or money as a charity: He *begged* for something to eat. 2. Asked earnestly and humbly: He *begged* us to forgive his rudeness.
- **believe** (bē lēv′) 1. Think that something is true or real: We all *believe* that the sun is hot. 2. Have faith; trust: We *believe* in God. 3. Think that somebody tells the truth: I *believe* his story.
- **beneath** (bē nēth′) Below; under; in a low place: The roots of the tree grew *beneath* the sidewalk.
- **berry** (bĕr′ ĭ) 1. Small, juicy fruit with many seeds: That *berry* was larger than any we had seen in the garden. 2. Gather berries: The children like to

berry in the woods on summer days. 3. A dry seed or kernel: The coffee *berry* must be roasted before we use it. (**13**)

besides (bē sīdz′) Over and above; in addition to: *Besides* our raincoats, we took our umbrellas.

Bible (bī′ bəl) 1. The book of sacred writings of the Christian religion; the Old Testament and the New Testament. 2. A book of sacred writings of any religion: The Koran is the *bible* of the Mohammedans.

bid (bĭd) 1. Say; tell: He will *bid* us good-by before he goes. 2. Offer to pay a certain price: Grandfather *bid* $6 for the rocking chair. 3. Command: The soldiers will do whatever the captain *bids*. (**1**)

biggest (bĭg′ əst) Largest: John lives in the *biggest* house on the block.

birth (bẽrth) 1. A coming into life: The *birth* of a sister was good news for Jane. 2. A bringing forth: The *birth* of the plan helped start the new hospital. 3. Descent; family: He was a man of noble *birth*.

blanket (blăng′ kĕt) 1. A soft, heavy covering woven from cotton or wool: Mother put another *blanket* on Bill's bed. 2. Anything like a blanket: A *blanket* of fog kept the plane from taking off. 3. Cover with a blanket: Snow will *blanket* the mountains in winter.

bloom (blōōm) 1. A flower; a blossom: The *bloom* fell off the bush when Sue touched it. 2. Produce flowers; to blossom: Tulips *bloom* in the spring. 3. Blooming or flourishing condition: He was in the *bloom* of youth. (**3**)

bodies (bŏd′ ĭz) **pl.** of *body*. 1. The whole material part of a man or animal: The boys had strong, healthy *bodies*. 2. Matter or mass: The moon, the sun, and the stars are heavenly *bodies*.

borrow (bŏr′ ō or bôr′ ō) Get (something) from another person with the understanding that it must be returned: I'm sure Steve will let you *borrow* his book.

bound (bound) 1. Put in covers: The book was *bound* in green cloth. 2. Certain; sure: He is *bound* to be late because of the storm. 3. Leap; spring lightly along: We saw the deer *bound* into the woods. (**3**)

brain (brān) The mass of cells enclosed in the skull. The brain is used in thinking.

branches (brănch′ ĭz) 1. The parts of a tree which grow out of the trunk: The *branches* of the tree brushed against the windows. 2. Puts out branches: This tree *branches* out early in the spring. 3. Divides: The new road *branches* before we reach the town. (**5**)

breathe (brēth) 1. Draw air into the lungs and force it out. 2. Stop to take breath or rest after hard work or exercise: The cowboy stopped at the river to *breathe* and water his pony.

bridge (brĭj) 1. Something built that carries a road, railroad, or path across a river, ravine, etc. 2. Make a path over a river or any other obstacle; make or form a bridge over: The stepping stones will *bridge* the stream in the woods. 3. The platform above the deck of a ship for the officer in command. 4. The upper, bony part of the nose: Father broke the *bridge* of his nose when he fell from the ladder. (**35**)

built (bĭlt) Made by putting materials together: Father *built* a birdhouse for the wrens.

bundle (bŭn′ dəl) 1. Parcel; package: The *bundle* came unwrapped in the mail. 2. Tie together; make up into a bundle: Let's *bundle* up the clothes for the cleaner. 3. Send or go in a hurry: *Bundle* him off to Grandmother's before he catches the measles. (**17**)

burst (bẽrst) 1. Break open; break out suddenly; fly apart with force: We blow up our balloons until they *burst*. 2. Go; come, do, etc., by force or with suddenness: Joe *burst* into the house to tell his mother what had happened. 3. Be full: After a good season, the farmers' cribs *burst* with grain. (**27**)

bushel (bŏŏsh′ əl) A measure for grain, fruit, vegetables, and other dry things, containing 4 pecks or 32 quarts. (**8**)

business (bĭz′ nĕs) 1. Work; occupation: The engineer's *business* is to run the train. 2. Trade; buying and selling: The new store is open for *business*. 3. A commercial enterprise; industrial establishment: He bought the *business* for five million dollars.

butcher (bŏŏch′ ẽr) 1. Man whose work is killing animals for food: The *butcher* worked quickly. 2. Man who sells meat: The *butcher* sold Mother the meat for dinner. 3. Kill (animals) for food: Farmers *butcher* their cattle in winter.

buying (bī′ ĭng) Getting by paying a price: We saw the boys *buying* some pencils.

cabbage (kăb′ ĭj) A vegetable whose thick leaves are closely folded into a round head. (**33**)

cabin (kăb′ ən) 1. A small, roughly built house; hut: We built a *cabin* of logs near the lake. 2. A room in a ship: We went to our *cabin* at once. 3. Place for passengers in an airplane or airship: There were 25 passengers in the *cabin*. (**31**)

calm (käm) 1. Quiet; still; not stormy or windy; not stirred up; peaceful: It was *calm* and pleasant on the lake. 2. Quietness; stillness; absence of wind or motion: The *calm* of the evening was pleasant after the busy day. 3. Make calm; become calm: Mother went inside to *calm* the baby.

camel (kăm′ əl) A large, four-footed animal with one or two humps on its back. Camels are used in the deserts of Asia and Africa because they can go a long time without water. (**11**)

canal (kə năl′) Waterway dug across land for ships or boats to go through: Suez *Canal*; Panama *Canal*. (**26**)

canoe (kə nōō′) A light boat moved with paddles. (**22**)

capture (kăp′ chẽr) 1. Make a prisoner of; take by force or trick: The victorious army *captured* thousands of enemy soldiers. 2. Act of capturing or being captured: The *capture* of the enemy fleet was a great victory.

carpet (kär′ pĕt) 1. Heavy woven fabric used for covering floors and stairs. 2. A smooth, soft, or bright stretch of grass, flowers, etc.: The thick *carpet* of leaves covered the woods.

cash (kăsh) 1. Ready money; coins and bills: He had little *cash* in his pocket. 2. Change into cash; give cash for: The bank will *cash* your check. (**21**)

cast (kăst) 1. Throw: Do not *cast* stones into the pool. 2. Let harden in a mold: The statue was *cast* yesterday. 3. The actors in a play: The *cast* worked hard to prepare the play. (**1**)

cellar (sĕl′ ẽr) Underground room or rooms, usually under a building, used for storing food or fuel. (**13**)

certain (sẽr′ tən) 1. Sure: It is *certain* that 2 times 3 are 6. 2. Some: *Certain* trees will not grow in this state.

changing (chānj′ ĭng) 1. Shifting directions or position: The wind is *changing* from north to south. 2. Putting one thing in place of another: He is *changing* his shoes before he goes out to play.

charge (chärj) 1. Load: Jim put the *charge* of powder in his gun. 2. Duty; responsibility: Susan has *charge* of the games for the party. 3. Ask as a price; put a price on: He will *charge* us 50c for the game. 4. Put down as a debt: Mother asked the clerk to *charge* the shoes. (**4**)

cheap (chēp) 1. Costing little; inexpensive: The basketball was *cheap*. 2. Common; of low value: The gloves were too *cheap* to wear well.

check (chĕk) 1. Hold back; control: Bill learned that he must *check* his bad temper. 2. Prove true or right by comparing: *Check* your problems with mine to see if they are right. 3. Written order directing a bank to pay money to the person named: Father wrote a *check* to Mr. Jones for the bicycle. (**7**)

cheer (chẽr) 1. Good spirits; gladness: A good meal brought *cheer* to the poor man. 2. To comfort; make glad: Our visit will *cheer* John, who is sick. 3. A shout of support or praise: A *cheer* rose from the fans when he hit a home run. 4. Urge on by cheers or other means: *Cheer* the team as it comes on the field.

chest (chĕst) 1. Part of a person's or an animal's body enclosed by ribs: The bat hit Joe in the *chest*. 2. A large box with a lid; used for holding things: Father put his new tools in the *chest*. (**1**)

chief (chēf) 1. Head of a tribe or group; leader; person in authority: *Chief* Red Wing called the warriors to a council meeting. 2. Highest in rank or authority; at the head; most important: Joe was the *chief* pitcher for his team. (**4**)

chimney (chĭm′ nĭ) An upright structure to make a draft and carry away smoke. (**8**)

chose (chōz) 1. Picked out; selected from a number: John *chose* a green tie. 2. Preferred: He *chose* to go to the ball game rather than the circus.

chosen (chō′ zən) Picked out: Have you *chosen* a library book?

claim (klām) 1. Demand as one's own or one's right: Did anyone *claim* the dime Sam found? 2. A piece of land

which someone claims: The miner's *claim* was between the two rivers.

- **clerk** (klẽrk) 1. Man or woman employed to sell goods in a store or shop: The *clerk* waited on us quickly. 2. Person hired in an office to file records, copy letters, keep accounts, etc. 3. Public official in charge of files or records: A notice came from the *clerk* about our taxes. 4. Work as a clerk: James will *clerk* in the store after school. (**21**)
- **clothes** (klōz or klōthz) Coverings for the body: Tom got his *clothes* wet in the rain. (**27**)
- **clothing** (klōth′ ĭng) Clothes: We need heavier *clothing* in winter.
- **coach** (kōch) 1. Large, old-fashioned, closed carriage with seats inside: The *coach* stopped in front of the old inn. 2. A passenger car of a railroad train: The *coach* was filled with passengers. 3. A teacher: The baseball *coach* taught us how to bat. 4. Train or teach: He will *coach* you in swimming. (**32**)
- **collar** (kŏl′ ẽr) 1. The part of a coat, a dress, or a shirt that makes a band around the neck: The *collar* on Tim's shirt was dirty. 2. A band, usually of leather, for a dog's neck: We put Spot's license on his *collar*.
- **common** (kŏm′ ən) 1. Belonging to or used equally by all: The back yard was the *common* playground for the boys. 2. Often met with; usual: Snow is *common* in the mountains. (**9**)
- **correct** (kō rĕkt′) 1. True; right: John gave the *correct* answer. 2. Mark the mistakes in; change to what is right: *Correct* your papers before you hand them in. 3. Punish; find fault with to improve: Mother had to *correct* Tom for coming to the table with dirty hands.
- **cottage** (kŏt′ ĭj) 1. Small house: Grandmother lives in a little, white *cottage*. 2. Small house at a summer resort: We rented a *cottage* at the shore. (**22**)
- **cough** (kôf) 1. Force air from the lungs with sudden noise and effort: Always *cough* into your handkerchief. 2. Diseased condition that causes coughing: John has a bad *cough*.
- **county** (koun′ tĭ) A division of land smaller than a country or state which is used as a unit of government. (**13**)
- **couple** (kŭp′ əl) 1. Two things of the same kind that go together; a pair: He took home a *couple* of books. 2. Man and woman who are married, engaged, or partners in a dance: We invited the *couple* next door to come to dinner. 3. Join together: The trainman will *couple* together the two freight cars. (**31**)
- **course** (kōrs or kôrs) 1. Direction taken: Did his *course* lead north of the farm? 2. A number of things arranged in some regular order: Susan took a *course* in music. (**7**)
- **crazy** (krā′ zĭ) Having a diseased or injured mind; insane.
- **creep** (krēp) 1. Move slowly with the body lying close to the ground or floor; crawl: Watch the baby *creep* over to the ball. 2. Move in a slow or sly way: A lion likes to *creep* up on its prey.
- **crowd** (kroud) 1. Large number of people together: A *crowd* stood silently as the parade passed. 2. Push; shove; press; cram: *Crowd* these things into the box. (**3**)
- **cruel** (krōō′ ĕl) 1. Ready to give pain to others; hardhearted: Cinderella had a *cruel* stepmother. 2. Showing a cruel nature: His *cruel* manner made the dog whine. (**9**)
- **daily** (dā′ lĭ) Done, happening, or appearing every day: The doctor made a *daily* visit to the hospital.
- **dangerous** (dān′ jẽr əs) Likely to cause harm; not safe.
- **darling** (där′ lĭng) 1. Person very dear to another person; person much loved: The baby is a *darling*. 2. Very dear; much loved: She is a *darling* child.
- **deal** (dēl) 1. Act: The policeman will *deal* fairly with you. 2. Carry on business: Does that store *deal* in auto supplies?
- **dearest** (dẽr′ əst) A person or thing most dear; person most loved: Mother's letter began, "*Dearest* Jim."
- **death** (dĕth) Dying; the ending of life in people, animals, or plants.
- **delay** (dē lā′) 1. Put off until a later time: We will *delay* the picnic until tomorrow. 2. Hinder the progress of: The accident will *delay* the start of the game. 3. A wait which hinders or makes late: We did not know the reason for the *delay*.
- **deliver** (dē lĭv′ ẽr) 1. Carry and give out: The postman will *deliver* your letter. 2. Take: Mother asked if Jane would *deliver* the message.
- **dentist** (dĕn′ tĭst) Person who makes a business of filling, cleaning, and taking out teeth.
- **digging** (dĭg′ ĭng) Making a hole by using hands, spade, or claws: The dog was *digging* a hole to bury the bone.
- **dining** (dīn′ ĭng) Act of eating: We liked *dining* at the hotel. (**5**)
- **distance** (dĭs′ təns) 1. Space between: The *distance* from our house to the school was two miles. 2. A place far away: We saw the mountains in the *distance*.
- **ditch** (dĭch) A long, narrow hollow dug in the earth: The *ditch* was filled with water.
- **divide** (də vīd′) 1. Separate into parts: A road will *divide* our farm. 2. To share: The children will *divide* the candy. 3. A ridge between regions which are drained by two different river systems: The Great *Divide* is in the Rocky Mountains.
- **division** (də vĭzh′ ən) 1. The act of giving some to each; sharing: The *division* of the books made us all happy. 2. The process of dividing one number by another: $8 \div 2 = 4$ is simple *division*. 3. Dividing line; boundary: The Mississippi River is the *division* between Missouri and Illinois. 4. Difference of opinion, thought, or feeling; disagreement: There was a *division* in our ideas about the trip. (**27**)
- **dodge** (dŏj) Move quickly to one side in order to avoid a collision.
- **double** (dŭb′ əl) 1. Twice as great: He will get *double* wages for working overtime. 2. In a pair: There were *double* windows in the kitchen. 3. Fold over: *Double* your paper for arithmetic.
- **dries** (drīz) Wipes off liquid, perspiration, etc.: A swimmer always *dries* himself before putting on his clothing.
- **drill** (drĭl) 1. Tool for boring holes; machine for using such a tool: Father got a new *drill* for his workshop. 2. Make a hole with a drill; use a drill. 3. The act of doing a thing over and over for practice: It takes *drill* to teach our dog new tricks. (**10**)
- **driven** (drĭv′ ən) 1. Made to go: The horse was *driven* too fast. 2. Gone in a car or carriage: Mr. Smith has just *driven* past.
- **drown** (droun) 1. Die under water or other liquid because of lack of air to breathe: The man will *drown* before we can reach him. 2. Kill by keeping under water: It was cruel to *drown* the kitten.
- **drowned** (dround) 1. Died underwater or other liquid because of lack of air to breathe: The boy *drowned* while swimming in the creek. 2. Killed by being kept under water: The seal was *drowned* when the sea froze over. (**32**)
- **drug** (drŭg) A substance that produces a change in the body. If the change helps the body, the drug is a medicine; if the change harms the body, the drug is a poison. (**1**)
- **during** (dūr′ ĭng) 1. Throughout the entire time of: He looked for his ball *during* recess. 2. In the course of: He left *during* the lecture.
- **eager** (ē′ gẽr) Wanting very much: The children were *eager* to start.
- **eighty** (ā′ tĭ) Ten times eight; 80.
- **elect** (ə lĕkt′) Choose by vote: The class will *elect* a president.
- **electric** (ə lĕk′ trĭk) 1. Charged with electricity: The *electric* battery ran the train. 2. Run by electricity: An *electric* train was his favorite toy.
- **elephant** (ĕl′ ə fənt) The largest four-footed animal now living: We saw an *elephant* at the zoo.
- **else** (ĕls) 1. Other; not that one: Will someone *else* work the problem? 2. Differently: How *else* can he go?
- **enclose** (ĕn klōz′) 1. Shut in on all sides; surround: The trees *enclose* the summer camp. 2. Put a wall or fence around: The rancher will *enclose* the corral. 3. Put in an envelope with a letter: He will *enclose* the ticket for the show.
- **English** (ĭng′ glĭsh) 1. Of or having to do with England, its people, or their language: The *English* churches are very old. 2. The people of England: The *English* helped settle America. 3. The language of England, Canada, the United States, South Africa, and Australia. (**23**)
- **enjoy** (ĕn joi′) Have or use with joy; be happy with; take pleasure in: I'm sure you will *enjoy* the game.
- **errand** (ĕr′ ənd) A trip to do something: Mother took John along when she went on an *errand*.
- **escape** (ĕs kāp′) Get free; get out and away: We watched the magician *escape* from the box.
- **example** (ĕg zăm′ pəl) 1. A sample; one thing taken to show what others are like: Chicago is an *example* of a large city. 2. A model; a pattern: Washington is a good *example* for boys to follow. 3. A problem in arithmetic: Did you finish the last *example*? (**28**)

- **except** (ĕk sĕpt′) 1. Other than; but: Everyone *except* Miss Jones liked our class play. 2. Leave out: They *excepted* her from the invitation.
- **exchange** (ĕks chānj′) 1. Change: Will you two girls *exchange* places? 2. Give and take in return: I will *exchange* this coat for a larger one. (**35**)
- **exercise** (ĕk′ sẽr sīz) 1. Use; practice: *Exercise* caution in crossing the street. 2. Procedure; activity; performance: The graduation *exercise* began at 3 o'clock. (**28**)
- **expect** (ĕks pĕkt′) Look for; think that something will happen or come: We *expect* cold weather in winter.
- **explain** (ĕks plān′) Make plain; tell the meaning of; tell how to do: The teacher will *explain* the problems again. (**25**)
- **explore** (ĕks plōr′ or ĕks plôr′) Travel over little known lands or seas for the purpose of discovery.
- **extend** (ĕks tĕnd′) 1. Stretch out; lengthen: If we had more time, we would very much like to *extend* our visit. 2. Give; grant: The Red Cross will *extend* help to those who need it. (**17**)
- **factory** (făk′ tə rĭ) A building or group of buildings where things are manufactured. A factory usually has machines in it: Uncle Joe worked in the shoe *factory*.
- **fever** (fē′ vẽr) 1. Body temperature that is greater than usual. 2. Any sickness that heats the body and makes the heart beat faster: Tim and Jane had scarlet *fever*. 3. An excited, restless condition: There was a *fever* of excitement when the miners discovered uranium. (**32**)
- **fierce** (fẽrs) Savage; raging; wild; violent: The *fierce* wind blew the flames toward the house. (**8**)
- **figure** (fĭg′ yẽr) 1. Symbol for a number: Dick could write every *figure* from 1 to 2,000. 2. Form or shape: We could see a *figure* against the window. 3. Person; character: Daniel Boone is a well-known *figure* in history. (**8**)
- **file** (fīl) 1. Place for keeping papers in order: Mr. Jones bought a new *file* for the office. 2. Put away in order: Please *file* these library cards. 3. A line of persons or things, one behind another: The boys left the room in single *file*. 4. Steel tool with many small ridges or teeth used to smooth or wear away hard substances. 5. Smooth or wear away with a file: You will have to *file* this rough spot. (**2**)
- **film** (fĭlm) 1. A very thin surface or coating, often of liquids: A *film* of ice was on the water. 2. A roll or sheet covered with a coating that is changed by light, used to take pictures. 3. A moving picture: We saw a *film* about Canada yesterday. (**1**)
- **fireplace** (fīr′ plās) Place built to hold fire. It is usually built of rock, brick, or stone with a chimney to provide a draft and to carry away smoke.
- **flash** (flăsh) 1. A sudden, brief light or flame: The *flash* of lightning surprised us. 2. Give out or send out with great speed: We must *flash* the news of victory to the people.
- **flight** (flīt) 1. Distance that an object, such as a bird, bullet, or airplane, can fly: The *flight* of some birds is several hundred miles. 2. Group of things flying through the air together: We saw the *flight* of bombers land. 3. A trip by airplane or airship: He made the *flight* from New York to Chicago. 4. Set of stairs or steps from one landing or story of a building to another: This *flight* of stairs is very steep. 5. Running away; escape: The jailor soon noticed the *flight* of the prisoners. (**27**)
- **following** (fŏl′ ō ĭng) 1. Group of followers: The movie star had a large *following*. 2. That follows; after: Monday is the day *following* Sunday.
- **force** (fōrs or fôrs) 1. Strength used against a person or thing; violence: *Force* was used to stop the crowd. 2. Make a person act against his will: Mother will *force* John to stay in bed. 3. Group of people who work together: The office *force* had its picnic.
- **forehead** (fŏr′ ĭd or fŏr′ hĕd) The part of the face above the eyes. (**23**)
- **fort** (fōrt or fôrt) A strong building or enclosure that can be defended against an enemy: The *fort* protected the settlers against the Indians. (**13**)
- **forth** (fōrth or fôrth) 1. Out: The hunters went *forth* to hunt deer. 2. Away: The boy went *forth* to seek his fortune. (**4**)
- **forward** (fôr′ wẽrd) 1. Onward; ahead: The captain shouted, "*Forward*, march!" 2. Help on: He will *forward* the polio drive. 3. Send on farther: Please *forward* this letter.
- **fourteen** (fōr′ tēn or fôr′ tēn) Four more than ten; 14: Seven and seven are *fourteen*.
- **frame** (frām) 1. Support over which something is stretched or built: The *frame* of the garage was built quickly. 2. Put a border around: Father will *frame* the picture for us.
- **fright** (frīt) Sudden fear; sudden terror: *Fright* overtook him when he saw the storm coming up.
- **frighten** (frīt′ ən) Make afraid: Do not *frighten* the baby.
- **frozen** (frō′ zən) 1. Hardened with cold; turned into ice: The face of the pond was *frozen* over with ice. 2. Killed with cold: The lost sheep was *frozen* to death. 3. Cold and unfeeling: His face was *frozen* as he listened.
- **furnace** (fẽr′ nĭs) Something in which to make a hot fire in order to heat a building or to melt iron or glass. It has an enclosed chamber or box for the fire. (**20**)
- **furniture** (fẽr′ nə chẽr) Articles needed in a house or room, such as tables, chairs, desks, beds, etc. (**32**)
- **gain** (gān) 1. Get; obtain; secure: The king will *gain* still more land. 2. Arrived at: The small boats finally *gained* the shore.
- **gallon** (găl′ ən) A measure for liquids, equal to four quarts. (**25**)
- **garage** (gə räzh′) Place for keeping automobiles; place for repairing automobiles.
- **golf** (gŏlf) An outdoor game played by hitting a small, hard ball with clubs or sticks. The player tries to drive the ball into a number of holes with as few strokes as possible. (**1**)
- **good night** (gŏŏd nīt) Words of farewell used particularly at night.
- **gown** (goun) Woman's dress: The princess wore a beautiful *gown* of silver.
- **grave** (grāv) 1. A hole dug in the ground where a dead body is to be buried. 2. Earnest; thoughtful; serious: The *grave* speech surprised us. 3. Important: The doctor made a *grave* decision about the patient. (**16**)
- **greatest** (grāt′ əst) Most important; highest in rank; most remarkable: The *greatest* musicians in the country were on the program.
- **grief** (grēf) Heavy sorrow; deep sorrow; that which causes sorrow: His *grief* over the loss of his dog made us all sad.
- **grocery** (grō′ sẽr ĭ) Grocer's shop; place where articles of food are sold.
- **group** (grōōp) 1. A number of persons or things together: A *group* of children was playing ball. 2. Form into a group: The boys will *group* the pictures on the wall.
- **guide** (gīd) 1. Show the way; lead; direct: The signs will *guide* us to the lake. 2. Person or thing that shows the way: The Indian was our *guide* on the hunting trip. (**8**)
- **guilty** (gĭl′ tĭ) 1. Deserving to be blamed and punished: The jury found him *guilty* of the crime. 2. Showing consciousness of guilt: Mother could tell by his *guilty* expression that Peter had eaten the cake. (**9**)
- **habit** (hăb′ ĭt) Custom; practice: Form the *habit* of being on time.
- **hadn't** (hăd′ ənt) Had not: John *hadn't* been this late before. (**15**)
- **Halloween** (hăl ō ēn′) The evening of October 31: *Halloween* is a night of fun and frolic. (**8**)
- **harm** (härm) 1. Hurt; danger: Don't *harm* the wild animals. 2. Injury; damage: We will do you no *harm*.
- **harvest** (här′ vəst) 1. Reaping and gathering in grain and other food crops, usually in the fall: The *harvest* is usually over in October. 2. One season's yield of any natural products; crop: Our corn *harvest* was plentiful.
- **hasn't** (hăz′ ənt) Has not: He *hasn't* come home yet.
- **haul** (hôl) 1. Pull or drag by force: The lumberman will *haul* the logs to the mill. 2. Carry by wagon, truck, etc.: He *hauls* coal for a living. 3. Load hauled: Large trucks were used for heavy *hauls*.
- **health** (hĕlth) Physical condition of the body: The old man was in poor *health*.
- **heaven** (hĕv′ ən) 1. Place where God and His angels are: The sick man longed to go to *heaven*. 2. God; Providence: *Heaven* will provide for our needs. 3. Upper air in which clouds float, winds blow, and birds fly; the sky: We saw the balloon float toward *heaven*.
- **helpful** (hĕlp′ fəl) Useful: The map will be *helpful* on our trip.
- **hero** (hēr′ ō) 1. Very brave man or boy. 2. The most important male person in a story or play: Tom Sawyer is a well-known *hero*.
- **highest** (hī′ əst) Above all others: Mount Everest is the *highest* of all mountains.

hire (hīr) 1. Pay for the use of: He will *hire* a car to take him home. 2. Employ: John hopes you will *hire* him for the job.

history (hĭs′ tə rĭ) 1. A statement of what has happened: The doctor listened to the *history* of the case. 2. The story of a man or a nation: John learned his *history* lesson well.

hollow (hŏl′ ō) 1. Having nothing or only air inside; empty; not solid: The rubber ball was *hollow*. 2. Shaped like a bowl or cup: We had a *hollow* dish for the plants. 3. A hollow place; a sunken place: There was a *hollow* in the road. (**9**)

homesick (hōm′ sĭk) Overcome by sadness because home is far away; ill with longing for home: The small boy became *homesick* while he was at camp.

hose (hōz) 1. Stockings: There was a hole in Mother's *hose*. 2. A tube of rubber or something else that carries liquids for a short distance: We used a *hose* to sprinkle the lawn. (**2**)

hospital (hŏs′ pĭ təl) A place for the care of the sick or wounded.

however (hou ĕv′ ẽr) Nevertheless: We were late for school; *however*, Tom came after we did.

hurried (hẽr′ ĭd) 1. Forced to hurry: We *hurried* Aunt Jane to the train. 2. Done or made in a hurry; hasty: The actor made a *hurried* appearance.

husband (hŭz′ bənd) 1. A man to whom a woman is married: Uncle Jim is Aunt Mary's *husband*. 2. Manage carefully; be saving of: The soldiers learned to *husband* their food.

important (ĭm pôr′ tənt) 1. Meaning much; having great value or influence: Christmas is an *important* day of the year. 2. Acting as if important; seeming to have influence: An *important* little man gave us the orders.

improve (ĭm prōōv′) 1. Make better: Try to *improve* your spelling. 2. Become better: We hope Grandmother's health will *improve*.

indeed (ĭn dēd′) 1. In fact; in truth; really: He was *indeed* sorry for breaking the glass. 2. An expression of surprise or contempt: *Indeed*! You will finish.

inform (ĭn fôrm′) Tell; supply with knowledge: Please *inform* Mr. Jones that we are here.

insect (ĭn′ sĕkt) A small creature with body divided into three parts and with three pairs of legs. (**7**)

inspect (ĭn spĕkt′) 1. Look at carefully; examine: The dentist should *inspect* your teeth regularly. 2. Examine formally or officially: The owner came to *inspect* the mine.

intend (ĭn tĕnd′) Mean; plan: We *intend* to be home before dark.

interested (ĭn′ tẽr ĕs təd) 1. Feeling or showing interest or curiosity: John was very much *interested* in baseball. 2. Having a share: Mr. Brown is *interested* in the business.

interesting (ĭn′ tẽr ĕs tĭng) Arousing interest; holding one's attention: "Tom Sawyer" is an *interesting* book.

invited (ĭn vīt′ əd) Asked politely to come to some place or do something: June was *invited* to the party. (**5**)

island (ī′ lənd) 1. A body of land surrounded by water. 2. Something that suggests a piece of land surrounded by water: Safety *islands* are often placed in the middle of busy streets. (**16**)

jail (jāl) 1. A prison: The *jail* was near the courthouse. 2. Put in jail; keep in jail: The police will *jail* him for this crime.

join (join) 1. Bring or put together; connect; fasten or clasp: A bridge will *join* the two islands. 2. Take part with others: Jim will *join* in the games.

jolly (jŏl′ ĭ) 1. Merry; very cheerful; full of fun: Santa Claus is a *jolly* old man. 2. Pleasant: We had a *jolly* time at the party. (**1**)

kindly (kīnd′ lĭ) Pleasant; agreeable: The man next door was *kindly* toward us children.

knit (nĭt) 1. Make with large needles out of wool yarn or cotton or silk thread: My aunt will *knit* me a sweater. 2. Joined closely and firmly together: Ours is a closely *knit* family. 3. Grow together: The broken bone in Sue's leg will soon *knit*. (**34**)

knot (nŏt) 1. A tying or twining together of parts of one or more pieces of rope, string, etc.: The Scouts learn to tie a square *knot*. 2. To tie in a knot: *Knot* the end of your thread. 3. The hard mass formed in a tree where a branch grows out. It shows a round, cross-grained piece in a board. 4. Tangle: Be careful; you will *knot* your fishing line. (**10**)

lack (lăk) 1. A being without: *Lack* of shelter caused many cattle to die in the storm. 2. Have no; be without: Early settlers often *lack* food. (**1**)

ladies (lā′ dĭz) More than one lady: Several *ladies* visited Mother.

language (lăng′ gwĭj) 1. Any means, vocal or other, of expressing feeling or thought: His *language* was very clear. 2. The speech of one nation or race: The German *language* is hard to learn. 3. Form, style, or kind of language: The *language* in the Bible is beautiful. (**29**)

lately (lāt′ lĭ) A little while ago; not long ago: Have you visited the zoo *lately*?

learned (lẽrnd) Come to know or understand: He *learned* to read quickly. (lẽr′ nəd) Scholarly; showing or requiring knowledge: Dr. Compton is a *learned* man.

lemon (lĕm′ ən) 1. Sour, light yellow fruit that grows in warm climates. 2. The tree it grows on: We saw the grove of *lemon* trees. 3. Flavored with lemon: A *lemon* pie. (**33**)

lettuce (lĕt′ ĭs) A garden plant with large, crisp green leaves that are used for salad. (**33**)

level (lĕv′ əl) 1. Flat; even; having just the same height everywhere. 2. An instrument for showing whether a surface is level: The carpenter used a *level* to see if the shelf was put up correctly. (**26**)

library (lī′ brĕr ĭ) 1. A collection of books: Our *library* is very small. 2. Room or building in which a collection of books is kept: Susan goes to the *library* often.

limb (lĭm) 1. Legs, arms, wings, or appendages from the main part of the body: Jim broke a *limb* when he fell. 2. Branch of a tree: Father hung the swing from a large *limb* of the tree. (**14**)

linen (lĭn′ ən) 1. Cloth or thread made from flax: *Linen* is a fine, durable material. 2. Articles made from linen; cloth, household articles, and some articles of clothing even when made of some substitute: Mother bought hand towels at the *linen* sale. 3. Made of linen: Mary had a new *linen* dress. (**25**)

lonesome (lōn′ səm) 1. Lonely: He was *lonesome* because his friends had gone away. 2. Desolate; alone: A *lonesome* path lead through the woods.

loose (lōōs) Not firmly set or fastened: The thread was too *loose* to hold the button.

lower (lō′ ẽr) 1. Let down or haul down: *Lower* the flag before night. 2. Sink or become lower: The sun *lowered* slowly. 3. More low: Prices were *lower* this year than last. (**11**)

lumber (lŭm′ bẽr) 1. Timber, logs, beams, boards, etc., roughly cut and prepared for use: The *lumber* was ready for the fence. 2. Move along heavily and noisily; roll along with difficulty: We heard the old wagon *lumber* down the street. (**31**)

machine (mə shēn′) An arrangement of parts, usually metal parts, for doing work, each part having some special thing to do: Sewing *machines* and washing *machines* make housework easier. (**32**)

manage (măn′ ĭj) 1. Control; conduct; handle: He could *manage* the horse well. 2. Succeed in doing something: We shall *manage* to be on time. (**11**)

manner (măn′ ẽr) 1. Way; way of doing: We liked the *manner* in which he spoke. 2. Kind or kinds: We saw all *manner* of animals in the zoo. (**21**)

marble (mär′ bəl) 1. Hard limestone, white or colored, that takes a beautiful polish: *Marble* is used in making our finest buildings. 2. Made of marble: A *marble* statue was in the museum. 3. A small ball of marble, clay, glass, etc., used in games: Boys like to play with *marbles* in the spring. (**10**)

marine (mə rēn′) 1. Of the sea; found in the sea; produced by the sea: Seals are *marine* animals. 2. Shipping fleet: The merchant *marine* delivered the goods at the dock. 3. One class of troops trained for service at sea: Tom joined the *Marine* Corps. (**16**)

married (măr′ ĭd) 1. United in marriage; wedded: The young couple wanted to be *married*. 2. Of marriage or married people: *Married* life has many duties.

marry (măr′ ĭ) 1. Join as husband and wife: Our pastor will *marry* John and Mary. 2. Take as husband and wife: Tom will *marry* Jane.

mate (māt) 1. One of a pair: Where is the *mate* to this shoe? 2. Join in a pair: Most birds *mate* in the spring. 3. Officer of a ship next under the captain: The *mate* issued the orders. (**16**)

meant (mĕnt) Intended; had as a purpose; had in mind: Do you think they *meant* to hurt him?

- **medicine** (mĕd′ ə sən) 1. Substance used to cure disease or improve health. 2. Science of curing disease or improving health; skill in healing; treatment of disease: My older brother is studying *medicine*. (**25**)
- **member** (mĕm′ bĕr) One who belongs to a group: Sam is a *member* of our scout troop.
- **mighty** (mīt′ ĭ) 1. Powerful; strong: The *mighty* guns roared. 2. Very great: A *mighty* army landed on the beach. (**17**)
- **minute** (mĭn′ ĭt) 1/60 of an hour; sixty seconds: It is one *minute* after 3 o'clock. (mī nūt′) 1. Very small; tiny: A *minute* speck of dirt got in his eye. 2. Going into small details: He gave a *minute* description of the machine. (**7**)
- **moment** (mō′ mənt) 1. A very short space of time; an instant: He will be here in a *moment*. 2. Importance: The message was of great *moment*.
- **motor** (mō′ tĕr) An engine which makes a thing go: The *motor* in the automobile had to be fixed. (**34**)
- **muddy** (mŭd′ ĭ) 1. Of or like mud: We saw the dog's *muddy* footprints on the clean floor. 2. Having much mud; covered with mud: The cars were stalled in the *muddy* road.
- **myself** (mī sĕlf′) 1. *Myself* is used to make a statement stronger: I will answer the door *myself*. 2. *Myself* is used in place of *I* or *me*: I hurt *myself* when I fell.
- **nation** (nā′ shən) A group of people living in a country, under the same government and usually speaking the same language: The United States is a great *nation*. (**35**)
- **nature** (nā′ chĕr) 1. The world; all things except those made by man: All *nature* is interesting to study. 2. The regular ways in which things are or act: It is the *nature* of a dog to bark. (**14**)
- **navy** (nā′ vĭ) 1. All the ships of war of a country, with their men and the department that manages them: The United States *Navy* is very large. 2. Pertaining to the officers and men of the navy: *Navy* men are proud of their jobs.
- **neighbor** (nā′ bĕr) Someone who lives next door or near by.
- **nephew** (nĕf′ ū) Son of one's brother or sister. (**22**)
- **net** (nĕt) 1. String, cord, thread, or hair knotted together into an open fabric, leaving regularly arranged holes: The fish *net* broke when we pulled it in. 2. A lacelike cloth: The bride's veil was of silk *net*. 3. Catch in a net: It took great skill to *net* the fish. (**1**)
- **newspaper** (nūz′ pā pĕr) Sheets of paper printed everyday or week, telling the news, carrying advertisements, having stories, poems, jokes, and useful information.
- **nicely** (nīs′ lĭ) 1. Pleasingly; agreeably; satisfactorily: The children behave *nicely*. 2. Very particularly; daintily: Jane always dressed *nicely*.
- **niece** (nēs) Daughter of one's brother or sister.
- **nineteen** (nīn′ tēn) Nine more than ten; 19.
- **ninety** (nīn′ tĭ) Nine times ten; 90: Forty-five and forty-five make *ninety*.
- **ninth** (nīnth) 1. Next after 8th. 2. One of 9 equal parts.
- **nor** (nôr) 1. And no: He had neither food *nor* drink left. 2. And not: I have not stopped, *nor* will I stop until the work is finished.
- **notice** (nō′ tĭs) 1. Heed; attention: The sudden noise attracted our *notice*. 2. See; take note of; give attention to: *Notice* the spelling on your paper. 3. Warning: The red light was a *notice* to stop.
- **odd** (ŏd) 1. Being one of a pair or set of which the rest is missing: This is an *odd* glove. 2. Leaving a remainder of one when divided by two: Five is an *odd* number. 3. Left over; extra: Give the *odd* cookie to Bob. 4. Strange; peculiar; queer: The Indian doll looked *odd* to us. (**1**)
- **offer** (ôf′ ĕr) 1. Hold out; present: Mr. Brown will *offer* his hand in greeting. 2. Volunteer: Sam will *offer* to go for us. 3. Try; attempt: The dog will not *offer* to bite you.
- **officer** (ôf′ ə sĕr) 1. Person who commands others in the army or navy. 2. Person who holds a public, church, or government office: Our friend, Mr. Jones, became a police *officer*. 3. The president, vice-president, secretary, etc., of a club or society. (**16**)
- **onion** (ŭn′ yən) A vegetable with a root shaped like a bulb, eaten raw or used in cooking. (**25**)
- **opening** (ō′ pən ĭng) 1. Gap; hole; open space: There was an *opening* in the fence. 2. The first part: The *opening* of the report was interesting. 3. A formal beginning: The *opening* of the exhibit is at four o'clock. 4. Making open: He is *opening* the door.
- **orchard** (ôr′ chĕrd) 1. Piece of ground on which fruit trees are grown: The *orchard* is on the hillside. 2. The trees in the orchard: This *orchard* produced 500 bushels of apples. (**34**)
- **ordered** (ôr′ dĕrd) 1. Commanded; told: The captain *ordered* the men to march. 2. Gave an order for: Mother *ordered* two loaves of bread.
- **organ** (ôr′ gən) 1. A musical instrument made of pipes of different lengths, which are sounded by air blown by a bellows and played by keys: We heard the music of the *organ*. 2. Part of an animal or plant fitted to do a certain thing in life: The eyes are the *organs* of sight. (**17**)
- **ourselves** (our sĕlvz′) 1. *Ourselves* is used to make a statement stronger: We went to the store *ourselves*. 2. *Ourselves* is used in place of *we* or *us*: We helped *ourselves*.
- **outfit** (out′ fĭt) 1. All the articles necessary for any undertaking or purpose: Bill's Scout *outfit* is new. 2. Furnish with everything necessary for any purpose; equip: The leader will *outfit* the entire troop. (**31**)
- **owe** (ō) Have to pay; be in debt: I *owe* John a quarter.
- **owned** (ōnd) 1. Had; possessed: He *owned* three pairs of gloves. 2. Admitted: He *owned* that Joe was right.
- **owner** (ōn′ ĕr) One who owns: Mike is the *owner* of a new bicycle. (**11**)
- **package** (păk′ ĭj) Bundle of things packed together; parcel; box with things packed into it: The *package* of books came today.
- **palace** (păl′ ĭs) 1. A grand house for a king or a queen to live in. 2. A very fine house or building: Their home is a *palace*. (**22**)
- **parade** (pə rād′) 1. A procession; a march for display: The clowns had a *parade*. 2. To march in a procession: The Scouts will *parade* past this corner.
- **parlor** (pär′ lĕr) Room for receiving or entertaining guests; sitting room. (**32**)
- **partly** (pärt′ lĭ) In part; in some measure or degree: The shell was *partly* covered by the sand.
- **passenger** (păs′ ən jĕr) Traveler in a train, bus, boat, or airplane. (**19**)
- **pasture** (păs′ chĕr) 1. Grassy field or hillside; grassy land on which cattle, sheep, or horses feed. 2. Put cattle, sheep, etc., out to pasture: The farmer will *pasture* the cattle near the creek. (**34**)
- **paying** (pā′ ĭng) 1. Giving money for things or work: The company is *paying* a dollar an hour for that work. 2. Giving; offering: Joe is *paying* close attention to his work.
- **perfect** (pĕr′ fĭkt) 1. Having no faults; not spoiled in any way: His spelling paper was *perfect*. 2. Whole; having all its parts: This is a *perfect* set of silver. 3. Entire; utter: The man was a *perfect* stranger. (pĕr fĕkt′) Remove all faults from; make perfect: The tailor will *perfect* his work on the suit.
- **perhaps** (pĕr hăps′) It may be: *Perhaps* the letter will come today.
- **pitch** (pĭch) 1. Throw; fling; hurl; toss: Watch the boys *pitch* the hay. 2. In baseball, to throw a ball to the batter: He will *pitch* four innings. 3. Fix firmly in the ground; set up: The Scouts will *pitch* their tents before it becomes dark. 4. A black, sticky substance made from tar, used to cover the seams of a ship. 5. To cover with pitch: The sailors will *pitch* the boat before they sail. (**4**)
- **pitcher** (pĭch′ ĕr) 1. A player on a baseball team who throws the ball for the batter to hit: Tom was the best *pitcher* on our team. 2. A container made of glass, silver, china, etc., with a lip at one side and a handle at the other.
- **pity** (pĭt′ ĭ) 1. Sympathy; sorrow for another's suffering; a feeling for the sorrow of others: Our *pity* was not enough to comfort Jane. 2. Feel pity for: We *pity* the family whose house burned down.
- **plane** (plān) 1. An airplane: The *plane* flew 350 miles an hour. 2. Quality or level of quality: Try to keep your work at a high *plane*. 3. A flat or level surface. 4. A carpenter's tool with a blade for smoothing wood: The boys have to learn how to use a *plane*. 5. Smooth something with a plane: *Plane* this board before you use it. (**31**)
- **planned** (plănd) Thought out beforehand how something was to be done or made; decided on methods and materials: He *planned* to make the trip next week.
- **pleasure** (plĕzh′ ĕr) 1. A feeling of

being pleased; delight; joy. 2. Something that pleases; a joy; a delight: It is a *pleasure* to visit the farm again.

poet (pō′ ĕt) Person who makes poems: Longfellow was an American *poet*.

police (pō lēs′) 1. The department of government that keeps order and arrests persons who break the law. 2. The men who do this for the city or state: We called the *police* to find the robber.

policeman (pō lēs′ mən) Member of the police force: The *policeman* helped us across the street.

polite (pō līt′) Behaving properly; having or showing good manners: Susan tried to be *polite* at all times. (**19**)

postal (pōs′ təl) 1. Having something to do with mail and post offices: He worked for the *postal* department. 2. A card with a postage stamp printed on it: We sent them a *postal*. (**23**)

pour (pōr) 1. Cause to flow in a steady stream: *Pour* the milk carefully into the glass. 2. Flow in a steady stream: The rain began to *pour* as we left the school.

power (pou′ ĕr) 1. Strength; force; might: The *power* of the water washed away the bridge. 2. Authority; right; control; influence: Congress has the *power* to pass laws.

praise (prāz) 1. Speak well of: We should *praise* our country for its good things. 2. Worship: We go to church to *praise* God. (**17**)

preach (prēch) 1. Speak on a religious subject. 2. Urge; recommend strongly: We *preach* good citizenship. (**23**)

president (prĕz′ ə dənt) Chief officer of a company, college, society, club.

press (prĕs) 1. Use force or weight steadily in pushing; force: *Press* the button to ring the bell. 2. Crowd: The little girl was lost in the *press*. 3. A machine for pressing or imprinting: Our Scout troop saw the printing *press* at work. 4. The newspapers and the people who write for them: We read the story of the shipwreck in the *press*. (**29**)

pride (prīd) 1. High opinion of one's own worth or possessions: *Pride* in his school record kept Jack from neglecting his studies. 2. Too high an opinion of one's self: "*Pride* goeth before a fall." 3. Have a high opinion of one's own worth or accomplishments: He *prides* himself on his fine record. (**2**)

prison (prĭz′ ən) A place where one is shut up against his will: The robber was put in *prison*. (**23**)

prisoner (prĭz′ ən ĕr) Person who is shut up against his will or who is not free to move.

problem (prŏb′ ləm) 1. Question; difficult question: We could not answer the *problem* quickly. 2. Exercise in arithmetic: Work the first ten *problems*. (**26**)

product (prŏd′ ŭkt) 1. That which is produced or manufactured: The *product* from this factory is children's shoes. 2. A number or quantity resulting from multiplying: When you multiply 7 by 5, the *product* is 35. (**33**)

promise (prŏm′ ĭs) 1. Words said, binding a person to do or not to do something: We should all keep a *promise*. 2. Give one's word; give a promise: Susan will *promise* to stay with the baby while Mother goes out.

proof (prōōf) Way or means of showing beyond a doubt that something is true: Do you have *proof* of what you say?

protect (prō tĕkt′) Shield from harm or danger; shelter; defend; guard: *Protect* yourself from the hot sun. (**27**)

public (pŭb′ lĭk) 1. Of the people: *Public* opinion was against the new highway. 2. Belonging to the people: The city hall is a *public* building. 3. By the people: The Community Chest gives *public* help to those who need it. (**17**)

pumpkin (pŭmp′ kĭn) A large orange-yellow fruit of a vine, much like a squash. (**21**)

punish (pŭn′ ĭsh) Cause pain, loss, or discomfort as a penalty.

pupil (pū′ pəl) 1. One who is learning in school or being taught by someone. 2. The dark center of the eye: The *pupil* in Jane's eye looked very small.

purple (pĕr′ pəl) A dark color made by mixing red and blue.

purse (pĕrs) 1. A little bag or case for carrying money. 2. A sum of money: A *purse* was made up for the people whose home burned down.

quarrel (kwŏr′ əl) 1. An angry dispute; a fight with words: We heard the *quarrel* over the bicycle. 2. Fight with words; dispute; disagree: Don't *quarrel* with your friends. (**9**)

quarter (kwôr′ tĕr) 1. One of four equal parts; one fourth: A *quarter* of a doller is 25c. 2. Region; section; place: Juan lived in the Spanish *quarter* of the city. (**19**)

queer (kwēr) 1. Strange; odd; peculiar: We smelled a *queer* odor. 2. Not well; faint; giddy: Kay felt *queer* after the accident.

quiet (kwī′ ĕt) 1. Without noise: A *quiet* room helps us work better. 2. State of rest or stillness: We like to read in *quiet*.

railway (rāl′ wā) 1. Railroad: He worked for a great *railway*. 2. Track made of rails: The *railway* had just been repaired.

ranch (rănch) 1. A very large farm: Father wanted to visit a western *ranch*. 2. To work on a ranch; manage a ranch: Many people like to *ranch* in Texas. (**4**)

range (rānj) 1. A row or line: We could see the mountain *range* from our windows. 2. Land for grazing: He turned the cattle out on the *range*. 3. Distance between any limits; extent: The *range* in price is from 5c to $10. (**2**)

receive (rē sēv′) 1. Get something offered or sent: Nearly everyone *receives* gifts for Christmas. 2. Take or let into the mind; hear about: They will *receive* news of the victory with great joy. 3. Be given; experience; suffer: John will *receive* punishment for being late. (**21**)

received (rē sēvd′) 1. Got something offered or sent: John *received* five birthday cards. 2. Took or let into the mind; heard about: Mr. Martin *received* the news with little or no emotion.

recess (rē sĕs′) 1. A time during which work stops: Our class had a fifteen minute *recess* this morning. 2. Take a recess: The group will *recess* for lunch at twelve o'clock. 3. A part in a wall set back from the rest: We put a bench in that *recess*. (**25**)

recite (rē sīt′) Say over; repeat: My little sister can *recite* a poem. (**23**)

record (rē kôrd′) 1. Set down in writing to keep for future use: The clerk in the court will *record* what the witness says. (rĕk′ ĕrd) 1. An official account: The secretary kept a *record* of what happened at the meeting. 2. A disk or cylinder used on a phonograph: We enjoyed hearing the music on that *record*. (**20**)

recover (rē kŭv′ ĕr) 1. Get back something lost, taken away, or stolen: We will *recover* the lost library book. 2. Get well; get back to normal condition: He will surely *recover* from his illness.

refuse (rē fūz′) Say "no": Don't *refuse* a piece of that cake. (rĕf′ ūs) Useless stuff; waste; rubbish: We put the *refuse* in the trash can. (**11**)

remain (rē mān′) 1. Stay: We will *remain* at home tonight. 2. Continue; last; keep on: Grandfather's house *remains* the same year after year.

remark (rē märk′) 1. Say; speak; comment: Mother *remarked* to Father that we might have a party. 2. Something said in a few words; short statement: The principal made a few *remarks* to the parents of the children.

remember (rē mĕm′ bĕr) 1. Call back to mind: I can't *remember* where I put the book. 2. Keep in mind; take care not to forget: *Remember* to stop at the store.

remembered (rē mĕm′ bĕrd) 1. Called back to mind: He *remembered* where he had put his coat. 2. Kept in mind; took care not to forget: He *remembered* to take his books home.

remove (rē mōōv′) 1. Move from a place or a position; take off; take away: A boy should *remove* his hat when he enters a building. 2. Get rid of; put an end to: Let's *remove* the trash from the basement. (**29**)

rent (rĕnt) 1. A regular payment for use of property: The *rent* on this house is cheap. 2. To pay for the use of property: They *rent* the garage from Mr. Brown. 3. A tear; a torn place; a split: There was a long *rent* in the curtains. 4. Torn; split: The carpet was *rent*.

repeat (rē pēt′) 1. Do again: *Repeat* this exercise until you can play it correctly. 2. Say again: Please *repeat* your answer.

respect (rē spĕkt′) 1. Esteem: They had great *respect* for his judgment. 2. Feel or show honor or esteem for: We *respect* him, for he is honest. (**22**)

result (rē zŭlt′) 1. That which happens because of something; what is caused: The *result* of the accident was a crushed fender. 2. Bring about as a consequence: The new advertising may *result* in still greater sales.

return (rē tĕrn′) 1. Bring back; give back; send back; pay back: He will *return* this book to the library. 2. Go back; come back: Mother will *return* for us in a short time.

- **rifle** (rī′ fəl) 1. A gun with grooves in its barrel which spin or twist a bullet as it is shot. 2. Search and rob; ransack and rob: Robbers often *rifle* a house after they break in. (**15**)
- **roar** (rōr) 1. Make a loud, deep sound; make a loud noise: We could hear the lion's *roar*. 2. A loud, deep sound; loud noise: We heard the *roar* of the water as it rushed over the falls.
- **roast** (rōst) 1. Bake; cook by dry heat: When we go camping, we always *roast* our food over an open fire. 2. Roasted: We had *roast* beef for dinner.
- **rough** (rŭf) 1. Not smooth; not level: The road was *rough* for the last two miles. 2. Stormy: The sea was *rough* today. 3. Coarse and tangled: The dog's coat was very *rough*. (**31**)
- **rush** (rŭsh) 1. Move, go, or send with speed or force: We heard the river *rush* past the cabin door. 2. Go or act with haste: *Rush* these letters to the mailbox. 3. Pressure; eager demand; effort of many people to go somewhere or get something: In the *rush* before Christmas, there were many accidents. 4. A plant with a hollow stem that grows in wet soil or marshy places: The seats of the chairs were made of *rushes*.
- **saddle** (săd′ əl) 1. A padded leather seat for a rider on a horse, bicycle, etc. 2. Put a saddle on: The cowboys must *saddle* their horses quickly. (**20**)
- **safety** (sāf′ tĭ) 1. Freedom from harm or danger: Obey the policeman; then you can cross the street in *safety*. 2. Bringing no harm or danger; preventing harm: Father used a *safety* razor for shaving. (**20**)
- **sailor** (sāl′ ẽr) 1. Person whose work is sailing: John wants to become a *sailor*. 2. Like a sailor's: Many boys wear *sailor* hats.
- **saving** (sāv′ ĭng) 1. Economical; avoiding waste; tending to save up money: Mrs. Martin is a very *saving* person. 2. Way of saving money or time: It will be a *saving* to turn left at the next corner.
- **scold** (skōld) Find fault with; blame with angry words: Mother will *scold* John for losing another cap. (**9**)
- **score** (skōr) 1. The record of points made in a game or contest: The *score* was 5 to 3 in favor of the visiting team. 2. Keep a record of the points in a game or contest: The men who *score* league games are fair. 3. Make an addition to the score: John will *score* the winning run. (**28**)
- **scout** (skout) 1. Person sent to find out what the enemy is doing: The *scout* returned with news about the plans of the enemy. 2. Hunt around to find something: The men will *scout* around for firewood. 3. A person belonging to the Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts: Most children would like to become *Scouts*. (**15**)
- **scratch** (skrăch) 1. Break, mark, or cut slightly with something sharp or rough: Do not *scratch* the floor with the chair. A cat will *scratch* if it is frightened. 2. Rub or scrape to relieve itching: Don't *scratch* mosquito bites.
- **scream** (skrēm) 1. Make a loud, sharp, piercing cry: The child *screamed* when he fell. 2. A loud, sharp, piercing cry: We heard the *scream* in the next room.
- **screen** (skrēn) 1. Wire woven together with small openings in between: The *screen* door helped keep out the flies. 2. Surface on which pictures are shown: The large *screen* helped us to see the pictures clearly. 3. Anything like a screen or a shelter: The trees made a *screen* for the house. (**2**)
- **scrub** (skrŭb) 1. Rub hard; wash clean by rubbing: We shall *scrub* the floor today. 2. Pertaining to low, stunted trees or shrubs: *Scrub* oak grew in the rocky soil. (**23**)
- **secret** (sē′ krĕt) 1. Hidden from the sight or knowledge of others: The paper was in the *secret* drawer. The scout delivered the *secret* message. 2. Something hidden or secret: Mother's birthday present for Jim was a *secret*.
- **selfish** (sĕl′ fĭsh) Caring too much for oneself; caring too little for others: No one likes a *selfish* person.
- **sentence** (sĕn′ təns) 1. Group of words expressing a complete thought: Sam's *sentence* was clearly written. 2. Come to a conclusion regarding the punishment of a criminal: The judge will *sentence* him when the trial is over. 3. The punishment itself: The *sentence* was five years in prison. (**29**)
- **serve** (sẽrv) 1. Work for; be a servant for: The soldier will *serve* his country well. 2. Be useful; be what is needed; be used: The wooden box will *serve* as a chair. 3. Wait on the table; bring food to: The maid will *serve* the soup next. 4. Go through or spend: The thief must *serve* four years in prison.
- **settle** (sĕt′ əl) 1. Put in order; arrange: We must *settle* our business before we leave home. 2. Establish colonies in; take up residence in (a new country or place) as colonists: The English *settled* the early colonies along the East coast. 3. Sink: Our house will *settle* as it becomes older.
- **seventh** (sĕv′ ənth) 1. Next after sixth: July is the *seventh* month of the year. 2. One of seven equal parts: A day is one *seventh* of a week.
- **seventy** (sĕv′ ən tĭ) Seven times ten; 70: There are *seventy* children in the kindergarten.
- **several** (sĕv′ ẽr əl) 1. Some: *Several* children were late. 2. Different; individual: The boys went their *several* ways to find the lost dog. (**8**)
- **share** (shâr) 1. Part; portion; part belonging to one person: Each child did his *share* of the work. 2. Divide into parts, each taking a part: The boys will *share* the cookies. 3. Use together; have in common: Sometimes the children *share* a book. (**4**)
- **shopping** (shŏp′ ĭng) Visiting stores to look at or to buy things: We went *shopping* for new shoes.
- **shoulder** (shōl′ dẽr) 1. Part of the body to which an arm is attached: The ball hit Jim on the right *shoulder*. 2. Something that sticks out like a shoulder: Father pulled over to the *shoulder* of the road to fix the tire. (**11**)
- **shout** (shout) 1. Call or cry loudly: We heard the boys *shout* when they found the cave. 2. A loud strong call or cry: A *shout* greeted the team.
- **shower** (shou′ ẽr) 1. Short fall of rain: The *shower* lasted ten minutes. 2. Anything like a fall of rain: A *shower* of arrows fell on the enemy. 3. Fall of water used for bathing: James took a *shower* before he went to school. (**3**)
- **shown** (shōn) Pointed out; displayed: The magician has *shown* us many tricks.
- **sign** (sīn) 1. Any mark, thing, or motion used to mean, represent, or point out something: The *sign* read, "Beware of the dog." 2. Put one's name on; write one's name: The owner *signed* the paper. (**14**)
- **silent** (sī′ lənt) 1. Not speaking; saying little or nothing: The children in the library were *silent*. 2. Not spoken; not said aloud: James said a *silent* prayer of thanks.
- **simple** (sĭm′ pəl) 1. Easy to do or understand: This book about insects is *simple*. 2. Bare; with nothing added: He gave a *simple* answer to the question. 3. Plain; without ornament; not rich or showy: Mary wore a *simple* blue dress.
- **single** (sĭng′ gəl) 1. Only one; one and no more: There was a *single* chair at the table. 2. For only one; individual: That is a *single* seated airplane. 3. Pick from others: We could not *single* out Tom for punishment. (**14**)
- **sixteen** (sĭks′ tēn) Six more than ten; 16: *Sixteen* children, ten boys and six girls, were in our class.
- **sixty** (sĭks′ tĭ) Six times ten; 60: There are *sixty* boys in the camp; ten in each of the six cabins.
- **skirt** (skẽrt) 1. The part of a dress that hangs from the waist: The *skirt* of this dress is too long. 2. A woman's or girl's garment that hangs from the waist: Sue wore a new green woolen *skirt* today. 3. Pass along the border or edge of: *Skirt* the woods; don't go through them in the dark.
- **sleeve** (slēv) The part of a garment that covers the arm: Jim tore the *sleeve* of his new coat.
- **slept** (slĕpt) 1. Rested body and mind: We *slept* well after the long hike. 2. Was in a condition like sleep: The seed *slept* in the ground all winter.
- **soldier** (sōl′ jẽr) A man who serves in an army: We could tell that he was a *soldier* by his uniform.
- **solid** (sŏl′ ĭd) 1. Not a liquid or gas; not hollow: This *solid* piece of iron weighs 5 pounds. 2. Hard; firm; strongly put together: The bandstand is *solid* enough to hold fifty musicians. 3. Alike throughout: Tom's tie is *solid* blue. 4. Whole; undivided; continuous: He spent a *solid* hour reading that book. (**29**)
- **sort** (sôrt) 1. Kind; class: I like that *sort* of movie. 2. Arrange by kinds or classes; arrange in order: *Sort* these books; put the spellers on the desk and the arithmetics on the table.
- **sound** (sound) 1. What can be heard: The *sound* of the airplanes frightened the child. 2. Cause to sound: *Sound* the drum when you get the signal. 3. Healthy; free from disease: The doctor told John that his arm would be *sound* after the bone healed. 4. Strong; safe; secure: The door to the cabin was *sound*.

5. Correct; reasonable; reliable: The teacher gave Janet some *sound* advice. 6. Thorough; hearty: Bill got a *sound* whipping for disobeying his father. (**3**)

- **soup** (sōōp) A liquid food made by cooking meat, vegetables, fish, etc., in milk or water.
- **space** (spās) 1. Unlimited room, extending in all directions: The planets move through *space*. 2. Length of time: There is a *space* of ten minutes between the programs. 3. Extent or room: The table will go into this *space*. (**8**)
- **speak** (spēk) To utter words; talk: Could I *speak* with you about the matter?
- **speed** (spēd) 1. Go fast: Don't *speed* on the road or you will be arrested. 2. Make go fast: *Speed* up, or you will not finish your work on time.
- **sport** (spōrt) 1. A game: Baseball is a well-known *sport*. 2. Fun or joking: Tim teased his brother in *sport*. 3. Ridicule: It is unkind to make *sport* of him because he is slow.
- **square** (skwār) 1. A figure with four equal sides and four right angles: The teacher drew three different kinds of figures on the board: a triangle, a circle, and a *square*. 2. An open space in a city or town bounded by streets on four sides, often planted with trees and grass.
- **squirrel** (skwĕr′ əl) A small, bushy tailed animal that usually lives in trees. (**9**)
- **stable** (stā′ bəl) 1. A building where horses or cattle are kept and fed: The *stable* was large enough for 30 horses. 2. Firm; steady; not likely to move or change: The foundation of the building is *stable*. (**34**)
- **stage** (stāj) 1. The raised flooring in a theater or other large room on which actors perform: The *stage* was not large enough for our play. 2. The theater; the actor's profession: Joan left the *stage* after her husband's death.
- **steady** (stĕd′ ĭ) 1. Firmly fixed; firm; not swaying or shaking: The dock was *steady*, and we fastened the boat quickly. 2. Uniform; regular: The twins are making *steady* progress in their swimming lessons. 3. Make steady; keep steady: *Steady* the ladder while I paint this wall.
- **steel** (stēl) 1. Iron mixed with carbon so that it is very hard and strong: Most tools are made of *steel*. 2. Made of steel: A *steel* helmet; a *steel* sword. 3. Strong like steel: He has muscles of *steel*. (**22**)
- **stocks** (stŏks) 1. Things for use or for sale: This store keeps large *stocks* of toys on hand. 2. Keep regularly in stock or on hand: The store *stocks* thousands of dollars worth of toys. 3. Shares of ownership in a company: Just last year, my father invested $10,000 in *stocks* and bonds. (**5**)
- **straight** (strāt) 1. Without a bend or curve: There is a *straight* path to the door. 2. Directly: John went *straight* home. 3. Frank; honest; upright: The leader made a *straight* talk about honesty. (**2**)
- **strange** (strānj) 1. Not known, seen, or heard of before: A *strange* dog was on our porch. 2. Unusual; queer: It was a *strange* picture. 3. Out of place; not at home: The new boy in our class felt *strange*.
- **struck** (strŭk) 1. Hit: The car *struck* a pole. 2. Set fire by hitting or rubbing: He *struck* a match to light the fire. 3. Sounded: The clock *struck* one o'clock. 4. Found or came upon: They *struck* oil yesterday.
- **studying** (stŭd′ ĭ ĭng) 1. Making an effort to learn: Jane is *studying* her history lesson. 2. Thinking out; planning: The boys are *studying* ways to make a boat. 3. Examining carefully: He was *studying* the map to find the shortest way.
- **subject** (sŭb′ jəkt) 1. Something thought about or discussed or studied: The *subject* of airplanes is interesting to most boys. 2. The word or words that perform the action of the verb: In the sentence, "John hit the ball," John is the *subject*. (səb jĕct′) Bring under some influence: The rulers *subjected* the people to many hardships.
- **sudden** (sŭd′ ən) 1. Not expected: The *sudden* storm made us late. 2. Quick; rapid: The dog made a *sudden* jump at the bird.
- **suffer** (sŭf′ ẽr) 1. Have or feel pain: He will *suffer* with a toothache until he goes to a dentist. 2. Experience harm or loss: The company will *suffer* a million dollar loss.
- **supply** (sə plī′) 1. Furnish; provide: The children must *supply* their own pencils. 2. Quantity ready for use; stock; store: We have a big *supply* of coal. (**21**)
- **suppose** (sə pōz′) 1. Consider as possible: *Suppose* the train leaves before we get there; what shall we do? 2. Believe; think; imagine: I *suppose* we will finish in time.
- **surely** (shŏŏr′ lĭ) 1. Certainly: *Surely* he will come. 2. Firmly; without missing or slipping: The train climbed *surely* up the mountain.
- **surprise** (sẽr prīz′) 1. Catch unprepared; come upon suddenly; astonish: The victory of the team will *surprise* many people. 2. Feeling caused by something unexpected: His *surprise* could be clearly seen. 3. Something unexpected: Mother has a *surprise* for Joan's birthday. (**27**)
- **sweater** (swĕt′ ẽr) A knitted jacket of wool: The new *sweater* looked well with Jane's blue skirt.
- **swell** (swĕl) 1. Grow bigger; make bigger: The heavy rain will *swell* the river. 2. Rise above the level plains: The hills *swell* above the plains in the distance. 3. Grow louder; make louder: We heard the sound *swell* into a shout.
- **tablet** (tăb′ lĕt) 1. Number of sheets of paper fastened together at the edge: Jim bought a *tablet* to use for his arithmetic. 2. A small flat piece of medicine or candy: Mother gave Joan a *tablet* for her headache. 3. A small flat surface with an inscription: The *tablet* in the old church told us when it was built. (**15**)
- **taste** (tāst) 1. Try the flavor of something by taking a little in the mouth: *Taste* the soup to see if it needs more salt. 2. Flavor: The gravy has an unusual *taste*.
- **taught** (tôt) 1. Helped to learn; showed how to do; made to understand: John *taught* his dog to sit up. 2. Gave lessons: Miss Smith *taught* in our school last year. (**10**)
- **tease** (tēz) Annoy or worry: Jim *teases* the dog to make him bark. (**9**)
- **telephone** (tĕl′ ə fōn) 1. A means of sending sound by electricity: A person in New York can talk to someone in Los Angeles by *telephone*. 2. Talk through a telephone; send a message by telephone: *Telephone* Sue to see if she can go with us. (**33**)
- **tender** (tĕn′ dẽr) 1. Soft; not hard or tough: This steak is very *tender*. 2. Delicate; not strong and hardy: The young plants are too *tender* to be outside. 3. Gentle; not rough or crude: Young children need *tender* care. 4. Offer formally: The president will *tender* his thanks for the gift. (**28**)
- **term** (tẽrm) 1. A word or group of words used with some special subject: The druggist had to learn some medical *terms*. 2. A set time; a length of time: The school's spring *term* ends in June. (**35**)
- **themselves** (ŧhĕm sĕlvz′) 1. *Themselves* is used to make a statement stronger: The men *themselves* did the work. 2. *Themselves* is sometimes used in place of *they* or *them*: The children hurt *themselves* while skating.
- **thief** (thēf) A person who steals: The *thief* took Joe's new skates.
- **thirteen** (thẽr′ tēn) Three more than ten; 13: Some people think *thirteen* is an unlucky number.
- **though** (ŧhō) Even if: *Though* I am late, I shall go anyway.
- **throat** (thrōt) 1. The front of the neck: The collar was too tight around the dog's *throat*. 2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach or lungs: A piece of bone stuck in his *throat*.
- **thus** (ŧhus) In this way: Patrick Henry spoke *thus*: "Give me liberty or give me death."
- **tiger** (tī′ gẽr) A large, fierce animal of Asia which has a dull-yellow fur striped with black.
- **tile** (tīl) 1. Thin piece of baked clay: When Jane dropped the box, she broke a *tile* in the floor. 2. Put tiles in or on: Father will *tile* the kitchen. (**2**)
- **tomato** (tō mā′ tō or tō mä′ tō) A juicy fruit, usually red in color: We had a *tomato* salad for dinner.
- **ton** (tŭn) A measure of weight—2,000 pounds in the United States and Canada, 2,240 pounds in England: The *ton* of coal was delivered today.
- **tongue** (tŭng) 1. The movable piece of flesh in the mouth. It is used for tasting and by people for talking. 2. Power of speech: Have you lost your *tongue*? 3. Something shaped like or used like a tongue: The *tongue* of his shoe ripped out. (**28**)
- **touch** (tŭch) 1. Put the hand or finger on and feel: Don't *touch* the wet paint. 2. Put one thing against another: We could feel the plane *touch* the ground. 3. Connection: His letters helped us keep in *touch* with him. 4. Slight amount: Jane had a *touch* of cold.
- **tough** (tŭf) 1. Able to bend without breaking; durable: Shoes are made from

leather because it is *tough*. 2. Strong; hardy: Oxen are *tough* animals. 3. Rough; disorderly: The *tough* gang was arrested. (**16**)

- **toward** (tō′ ẽrd or tōrd) 1. In the direction of: He walked *toward* his friends. 2. For: We shall all give something *toward* the party.
- **towels** (tou′ əlz) Pieces of cloth or paper used for wiping or drying something wet: Put the wet *towels* on the rack to dry.
- **trace** (trās) 1. Follow by means of marks, tracks, or signs: The dogs will *trace* the rabbits to their nests. 2. Follow the course of: *Trace* the Mississippi River to its mouth. 3. Copy: John will *trace* the map on tissue paper. (**29**)
- **trail** (trāl) 1. Pull or drag along behind: John let the dog's leash *trail* behind him. 2. Grow along: Ivy will *trail* over the wall. 3. Track or smell: The dogs found the *trail* of the fox. 4. Path across a wild region: The settlers followed the *trail* across the mountains. (**2**)
- **travel** (trăv′ əl) 1. Go from one place to another; journey: We will *travel* in Europe during the summer. 2. Going from one place to another: *Travel* helps us understand how other people live.
- **treat** (trēt) 1. Act toward: Sam *treats* his dog well. 2. Deal with to relieve or cure: The doctor will *treat* his sore foot. 3. Anything that gives pleasure: Going to the circus is a *treat* for us.
- **trouble** (trŭb′ əl) 1. Disturb; cause distress or worry to: Don't let the boys *trouble* Bill. 2. Disturbance; distress; worry; difficulty: Benny is a great *trouble* to his mother. (**11**)
- **trust** (trŭst) 1. Have faith in; believe in the honesty, truth, or justice of another: We can *trust* Father's judgment. 2. Commit to the care of; let be with: Can I *trust* Mary with this money? 3. Hope; believe: I *trust* that you will be able to go with us.
- **ugly** (ŭg′ lĭ) 1. Bad to look at: An *ugly* toad sat on the log. 2. Disagreeable; unpleasant; bad; offensive: Sally had an *ugly* expression on her face.
- **umbrella** (ŭm brĕl′ ə) A light folding frame, covered with cloth, used to keep the rain or the sun from striking one.
- **unable** (ŭn ā′ bəl) Not able: The puppy was *unable* to walk.
- **understood** (ŭn dẽr stŏŏd′) 1. Got the meaning of: He *understood* the work. 2. Knew well; knew how to deal with: Jim *understood* how we planned to go.
- **union** (ūn′ yən) 1. Number of persons, groups, states, joined for some common purpose; a combination: The American states form the national *union*. 2. Group of workers joined together to protect and promote their interests: The carpenters' *union* met last night.
- **upper** (ŭp′ ẽr) Higher: We live on the *upper* floor of the building.
- **useful** (ūs′ fəl) Of use; helpful: A sweater is a *useful* gift.
- **useless** (ūs′ lĕs) Of no use; worthless: This box is *useless* to us.
- **using** (ūz′ ĭng) Employing; doing with: He is *using* a new pen to write the story.
- **usual** (ū′ zhōō əl) Common; ordinary: Father came home at the *usual* time.
- **valley** (văl′ ĭ) 1. Low land between the hills or mountains: A river flows through the little *valley*. 2. Wide region drained by a large river system: The Mississippi *Valley* is in the central part of the United States.
- **value** (văl′ ū) 1. Worth; usefulness; importance: The food *value* of milk is very great. 2. Real worth; proper price: Mr. Johnson bought the farm for less than its *value*. 3. Think highly of; regard highly: We *value* Tom's friendship very much.
- **vegetable** (vĕj′ ə tə bəl) 1. Plant grown for food: Corn is a well-known *vegetable*. 2. Of plants; like plants; pertaining to plants: *Vegetable* oils are used in cooking. (**34**)
- **village** (vĭl′ ĭj) 1. Group of houses, smaller than a town: The *village* in the mountains looked beautiful. 2. The people of a village: The whole *village* went to the fair. (**26**)
- **visited** (vĭz′ ĭt əd) 1. Went to see; came to see: Jim *visited* the cave last summer. 2. Made a call upon; stayed with; was a guest of: Our family *visited* Grandfather's farm every summer.
- **visitor** (vĭz′ ĭt ẽr) Person who visits; guest: Mrs. Jones was a frequent *visitor* at our house. (**9**)
- **voyage** (voi′ ĭj) 1. Journey by water; travel by water: Mr. Martin made a *voyage* to Europe. 2. Journey or trip: The *voyage* from New York to Los Angeles was made in seven hours.
- **waist** (wāst) 1. The part of the body between the ribs and hips: The dress was too loose at the *waist*. 2. A garment or part of a garment covering the body from the neck or shoulders to the waistline: The *waist* of the dress was pink and the skirt gray.
- **waste** (wāst) 1. Make poor use of; throw away: Don't *waste* your food. 2. Failure to use well: That drawing was a *waste* of paper. 3. Waste material; stuff that is left over; refuse: The mechanic used cotton *waste* to wipe off the engine. (**26**)
- **watching** (wăch′ ĭng) 1. Looking: The dog was *watching* for Jim to come home. 2. Looking at: We were *watching* the game when Sam scored another run.
- **wealth** (wĕlth) 1. Riches; many valuable possessions; property: They were people of great *wealth*. 2. Large amount of; large quantity: The baby has a *wealth* of golden hair. (**14**)
- **wedding** (wĕd′ ĭng) 1. Marriage ceremony: We went to the *wedding* last week. 2. An anniversary of it: A silver *wedding* is the twenty-fifth anniversary of a marriage.
- **weigh** (wā) 1. Measure by weight: Please *weigh* these potatoes. 2. Lift up an anchor: The ship will *weigh* anchor before it sails. (**7**)
- **weight** (wāt) How heavy a thing is; the amount a thing weighs: The *weight* of a bushel of apples is 50 pounds.
- **welcome** (wĕl′ kəm) 1. Kindly greeting: *Welcome* to our house. 2. Gladly received: The book was a *welcome* gift. 3. A reply to an expression of thanks: John said, "You're *welcome*," when Tom thanked him for the gift.
- **western** (wĕs′ tẽrn) 1. Toward the west: He lived in *western* Kansas. 2. From the west: A *western* breeze cooled the air. 3. Of the western United States: A *western* rancher told us about raising cattle.
- **whatever** (hwăt ĕv′ ẽr) 1. Anything that: Tell her *whatever* you like. 2. No matter what: *Whatever* you may think, he's innocent.
- **whenever** (hwĕn ĕv′ ẽr) When; at what time; at any time that: Come *whenever* you can.
- **whether** (hwĕth′ ẽr) *Whether* is used to express choice: *Whether* we go skating or not depends on the time we get home.
- **whisper** (hwĭs′ pẽr) 1. Speak very softly or low: *Whisper* your answer to me. 2. Very soft, low spoken sound: The *whisper* could be heard all over the room. 3. A soft, rustling sound: We heard the *whisper* of the wind in the pine trees.
- **whistle** (hwĭs′ əl) 1. Make a clear, shrill sound: When you hear the policeman *whistle*, stop. 2. The sound made by whistling: We could hear Jim's *whistle* as he came near. 3. An instrument for making sound by whistling: The *whistle* on the factory sounded at noon. (**4**)
- **whom** (hōōm) What person; which person: *Whom* do you want to go with you?
- **wife** (wīf) Married woman: The man and his *wife* went to Chicago.
- **worm** (wẽrm) 1. A small, slender creeping and crawling animal without legs: The *worm* crawled slowly into the weeds. 2. Move like a worm; crawl or creep like a worm: The soldiers learned to *worm* their way through the grass.
- **worse** (wẽrs) 1. In poorer health or physical condition; more ill: John got *worse* and Mother sent for the doctor. 2. Less good: This paper is *worse* than the other.
- **wrap** (răp) 1. Cover by winding or folding something around: Please *wrap* the package for mailing. 2. An additional garment, especially for outdoor wear: Be sure to put on a *wrap* before you go outdoors.
- **wreck** (rĕk) 1. Destruction or ruin of a ship, building, train, car, airplane: Many people died in the train *wreck*. 2. What is left of anything that has been destroyed or much injured: The *wreck* of the car was towed to the garage. 3. Cause the wreck of; ruin: The heavy rains will *wreck* the dam.
- **writer** (rīt′ ẽr) 1. Person who writes: He is the *writer* of this note. 2. Person who earns a living by writing; author: Mr. Smith is a well-known *writer*.
- **zero** (zēr′ o) Nothing; 0: His grade in arithmetic was *zero*.

Test Your Own Spelling Power

If you have learned your spelling well in the first four grades, you can spell many words you have not studied in spelling lessons. Here are some important spelling tests. During the year have one of your classmates or someone at home give you these tests one by one until you have taken them all.

Test 1 We spell many short words exactly as they sound.

lid	bud	sin	skip	grab
rub	hid	tip	land	step
tan	gum	nap	trap	slap
dug	log	mat	flat	spin
ant	bit	rob	band	plum
rid	dim	pat	damp	ax

Test 2 Many words in which we hear the name (long sound) of a vowel are spelled with two vowels together.

toe	deed	peas	beet	meal
tea	mean	float	heel	lean
oak	soak	bean	cream	rail

Test 3 Many words in which we hear the name (long sound) of a vowel are spelled with the vowel we hear, a consonant, and a silent e.

life	date	page	pole	spade
woke	lame	wade	ripe	stole
mile	wide	rice	smoke	spare
base	joke	wake	times	grapes

Test 4 The sh, ch, th, wh, and ng consonant sounds are usually spelled with these pairs of letters.

rich	king	bunch	shake	shine
shut	hung	patch	hatch	chase
chop	chin	fresh	fifth	spring
thin	shed	cheek	sting	wherever

Test 5 Many words double the final consonant of the word or of a syllable.

add	buzz	yell	shell	stiff
kiss	bull	bill	glass	bullet
dull	mill	stuff	bluff	rotten
hall	boss	brass	spill	dismiss

Test 6 The k sound at the end of a word or syllable is often spelled with ck.

neck	rack	socks	thick	bucket
kick	pick	rocks	flock	cracker
lick	stuck	block	stack	stocking
lock	brick	clock	nickel	sickness

Test 7 The o͝o sound (as in foot) and the o͞o sound (as in moon) are usually spelled with oo.

roof	cool	fool	shook	rooster
tool	hoop	boot	goose	cookies
root	hood	pool	woolen	scooter

Test 8 The short i sound (ĭ) at the end of a word is usually spelled with y.

tiny	penny	silly	buggy	mostly
duty	dandy	noisy	daisy	chilly
sunny	windy	funny	puppy	laundry

Test 9 The ẽr sound at the end of many words is spelled with er.

ladder	Easter	bother	timber	clover
butter	spider	swimmer	further	bitter
zipper	copper	banner	scatter	player

Test 10 Many words have silent letters.

rye	wrist	tight	sleigh	beauty
edge	sight	hinge	stitch	stretch
thumb	stalk	judge	switch	eighteen

Test 11 The days of the week and most months of the year are often abbreviated.

Sun.	Thurs.	Feb.	Sept.
Mon.	Fri.	Mar.	Oct.
Tues.	Sat.	Apr.	Nov.
Wed.	Jan.	Aug.	Dec.

Test 12 Many common words are not spelled as we would expect them to be spelled.

son	wolf	wild	above	paste
key	dead	papa	geese	alike
fry	real	bush	broad	fence
colt	pint	mama	awake	blind
pear	lion	even	grind	child

TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of words	30	15	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	16	25
Number correct												

How To Study a Word

1. Look at the word carefully.
2. Be sure you say the word correctly. If it has more than one syllable, say each syllable clearly while you look at it.
3. Look to see whether the word is spelled the way you expect it to be spelled. Notice how it is different from what you expect.
4. Now write the word.
5. Check your book to see whether your word is correct. If it is, cover it and write it three or four times more.
6. If you wrote the word incorrectly, find out why you missed it. Then go through the steps again until you are sure of the spelling.

My Spelling Record

Make a dot in the square to the right of the number of words spelled correctly on each Friday test. Color this square and the ones below it. The bars will show your weekly record.

Final Tests

Week 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 25 26 27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35

Number of words correct: 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Reviews

6 12 18 24 30 36

Power Vocabulary

The structural and phonetic generalizations presented in this series give pupils power to spell many more words than those in the weekly word lists. The 181 words below are a part of this power vocabulary. Every word listed here is actually written by the pupil in the study exercises. The numbers show the units where the words are written.

accept 28
aching 22
agreeable 26
agreement 26
amounted 3
amusing 19
arm 3
attics 13
bays 3
becoming 32
beg 5
believing 19
berries 13
berth 22
biting 5
blankets 14
boot 3
bounded 3
breathing 10
brushes 5
cabbages 36
cabins 31
calmly 18
carpets 3
cellars 13
certainly 31
closing 5
clouds 3
count 3
counties 13
crowded 3
daring 32
darker 5
darkest 5
dearer 34
delayed 3
delivered 31
dine 5
disagree 26
ditches 6
dividing 12
dodging 32
eagerly 18
electing 20
enclosing 30
escaping 32
exchanging 35
exercising 30
exploring 30
factories 13
families 5
fearful 26
fearless 26
figuring 12
fitted 5
flashes 6
forcing 30
forts 13
froze 31
gowns 13
greater 35
habits 13
halves 13
harmed 3
heroes 13
hiding 5
hiring 22
hitting 5
hook 3
husbands 13
improved 31
informing 22
inspected 23
inviting 5
jails 13
lady 5
largest 5
latest 5
leaving 5
letting 5
libraries 36
lone 34
losing 5
managing 12
matches 5
minutes 7
moments 29
mountainous 26
nephews 22
nieces 22
nurses 5
owing 19
packages 36
packaging 33
parading 12
pastures 36
pay 3
pitchers 13
pleasures 9
policemen 13
politely 19
post 23
poured 3
purses 22
praising 18
promised 23
promising 24
quitting 33
railways 3
receiving 24
recited 23
reciting 24
recovered 28
recording 20
refinish 29
refusing 12
rematch 29
removing 30
reprint 29
reproof 29
restate 29
resulting 35
retrace 29
sailors 19
scoring 30
scratched 23
scrubbed 23
secrets 14
seller 13
sentences 29
serving 18
sheep 4
shipped 5
shipping 33
shop 33
shouting 6
showers 3
slipped 5
slipping 33
smaller 5
smallest 5
smiling 32
soldiers 19
solidly 29
spoon 3
steadier 29
steadiest 29
stool 3
stopped 5
stories 5
strangely 29
stranger 29
strangest 29
supposing 12
tasting 30
teasing 9
teeth 4
telephoning 33
thoughtful 26
thoughtless 26
tomatoes 13
tracing 30
tripped 5
trucks 5
uncertain 31
unhurried 36
unimportant 36
uninterested 36
unwise 26
unwrap 36
valleys 13
vegetables 36
visitors 9
votes 5
wed 10
weighing 7
wheel 4
whip 4
wives 13
worms 7
wrapping 33

Alpabetical Word List

The numbers tell in which unit each word first appears.

EXAMINATION COPY

account 20
ache 22
acre 14
address 19
against 32
agree 26
aim 2
alarm 16
allow 33
all right 19
already 35
although 11
America 35
American 25
amount 3
amuse 19
angry 9
answered 16
apart 7
appear 14
area 33
aren't 25
armies 5
arrest 15
ashamed 25
ashes 15
attend 23
attic 13
automobile 25
awful 10
awfully 19
awhile 4
bacon 15
banana 21
barrel 15
basement 8
battle 16
bay 3
beast 11
beggar 27
begged 5
believe 19
beneath 14
berry 13
besides 28
Bible 20
bid 1
biggest 5
birth 22
blanket 14
bloom 3
bodies 5
borrow 25
bound 3
brain 10
branches 5
breathe 10
bridge 35
built 26
bundle 17
burst 27
bushel 8
business 33
butcher 33
buying 5
cabbage 33
cabin 31
calm 16
camel 11
canal 26
canoe 22
capture 11
carpet 3
cash 21
cast 1
cellar 13
certain 31
changing 5
charge 4
cheap 4
check 7
cheer 2
chest 1
chief 4
chimney 8
chose 8
chosen 17
claim 2
clerk 21
clothes 27
clothing 4
coach 32
collar 25
common 9
correct 29
cottage 22
cough 20
county 13
couple 31
course 7
crazy 8
creep 8
crowd 3
cruel 9
daily 16
dangerous 26
darling 34
deal 11
dearest 34
death 16
delay 3
deliver 31
dentist 20
digging 5
dining 5
distance 27
ditch 1
divide 7
division 27
dodge 32
double 20
dries 28
drill 10
driven 34
drown 15
drowned 32
drug 1
during 26
eager 16
eighty 21
elect 20
electric 32
elephant 7
else 19
enclose 27
English 23
enjoy 21
errand 20
escape 32
example 28
except 28
exchange 35
exercise 28
expect 28
explain 25
explore 27
extend 17
factory 13
fever 32
fierce 8
figure 8
file 2
film 1
fireplace 32
flash 1
flight 27
following 8
force 27
forehead 23
fort 13
forth 4
forward 31
fourteen 15
frame 2
fright 22
frighten 34
frozen 31
furnace 20
furniture 32
gain 19
gallon 25
garage 20
golf 1
good night 3
gown 13
grave 16
greatest 35
grief 16
grocery 21
group 7
guide 8
guilty 9
habit 13
hadn't 15
Halloween 8
harm 3
harvest 14
hasn't 14
haul 11
health 4
heaven 17
helpful 26
hero 13
highest 31
hire 22
history 35
hollow 9
homesick 19
hose 2
hospital 20
however 26
hurried 35
husband 13
important 35
improve 31
indeed 17
inform 22
insect 7
inspect 23
intend 23
interested 35
interesting 19
invited 5
island 16
jail 13
join 17
jolly 1
kindly 10
knit 34
knot 10
lack 1
ladies 5
language 29
lately 23
learned 27
lemon 33
lettuce 33
level 26
library 32
limb 14
linen 25
lonesome 34
loose 14
lower 11
lumber 31
machine 32
manage 11
manner 21
marble 10
marine 16
married 23
marry 10
mate 16
meant 34
medicine 25
member 35
mighty 17
minute 7
moment 29
motor 34
muddy 34
myself 15
nation 35
nature 14
navy 16
neighbor 14
neither 4
nephew 22
net 1
newspaper 31
nicely 9
niece 22
nineteen 7
ninety 19
ninth 15
nor 8
notice 7
odd 1
offer 29
officer 16
onion 25
opening 35
orchard 34
ordered 31
organ 17
ourselves 17
outfit 31
owe 19
owned 5
owner 11
package 33
palace 22
parade 7
parlor 32
partly 21
passenger 19
pasture 34
paying 17
perfect 33
perhaps 35
pitch 4
pitcher 13
pity 28
plane 31
planned 5
pleasure 9
poet 10
police 32
policeman 13
polite 19
postal 23
pour 3
power 34
praise 17
preach 23
president 8
press 29
pride 2
prison 23
prisoner 23
problem 26
product 33
promise 23
proof 29
protect 27
public 17
pumpkin 21
punish 22
pupil 25
purple 14
purse 22
quarrel 9
quarter 19
queer 33
quiet 27
railway 3
ranch 4
range 2
receive 21
received 31
recess 25
recite 23
record 20
recover 28
refuse 11
remain 11
remark 29
remember 7
remembered 23
remove 29
rent 10
repeat 29
respect 22
result 35
return 32
rifle 15
roar 2
roast 33
rough 31
rush 1
saddle 20
safety 20
sailor 19
saving 32
scold 9
score 28
scout 15
scratch 23
scream 2
screen 2
scrub 23
secret 14
selfish 4
sentence 29
serve 16
settle 27
seventh 15
seventy 21
several 8
share 4
shopping 33
shoulder 11
shout 4
shower 3
shown 3
sign 14
silent 14
simple 25
single 14
sixteen 21
sixty 21
skirt 10
sleeve 10
slept 34
soldier 19
solid 29
sort 9
sound 3
soup 22
space 8
speak 25
speed 2
sport 20
square 28
squirrel 9
stable 34
stage 2
steady 29
steel 22
stocks 5
straight 2
strange 29
struck 1
studying 28
subject 27
sudden 8
suffer 26
supply 21
suppose 7
surely 21
surprise 27
sweater 34
swell 1
tablet 15
taste 28
taught 10
tease 9
telephone 33
tender 28
term 35
themselves 29
thief 9
thirteen 17
though 3
throat 10
thus 31
tiger 7
tile 2
tomato 13
ton 33
tongue 28
touch 28
tough 16
toward 17
towels 5
trace 29
trail 2
travel 27
treat 9
trouble 11
trust 1
ugly 11
umbrella 28
unable 26
understood 3
union 15
upper 26
useful 11
useless 26
using 5
usual 21
valley 13
value 35
vegetable 34
village 26
visited 32
visitor 9
voyage 15
waist 22
waste 26
watching 9
wealth 14
wedding 10
weigh 7
weight 10
welcome 26
western 17
whatever 11
whenever 29
whether 4
whisper 4
whistle 4
whom 17
wife 13
worm 7
worse 20
wrap 33
wreck 20
writer 25
zero 15